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& CO.**

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**THE WEST SIDE
NURSERIES**

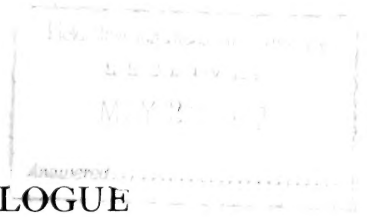
ESTABLISHED 1868



**General Catalogue of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Roses and
Herbaceous Plants**

WORCESTER, MASS.





GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

SHRUBS, ROSES AND HERBACEOUS

PLANTS

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

THE WEST SIDE NURSERIES

CHAS. R. FISH & CO.

PROPRIETORS

WORCESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1888



STABLE AND TEAMS.

ADVANTAGES OF A HOME NURSERY.

The advantages of a home nursery are evident to Worcester county people. Transportation charges are saved; selections can be made from the nurseries; stock is delivered in a strictly fresh and healthy condition. Planting can be attended to by our men, who have had a thorough training in this kind of work, at small additional cost. If necessary, we will send an expert to advise regarding the proper arrangement of the plants, etc. Loam and manure can generally be supplied when customers wish.

It is our aim and intention to supply only the best stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and all intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish an estimate upon their lists.

THE PLANTING SEASON.

Deciduous trees and shrubs are dug and shipped as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring, and up to the unfolding of the foliage, on or about May 15. They are shipped again in fall, from the ripening of the foliage, about October 1, until the ground becomes permanently frozen. Evergreens are shipped in spring, from April 15 to June 15, and in fall from August 15 to September 15. Fall shipping of evergreens, however, is dependent on absence of severe drought.

LOCATION.

Our office and packing grounds are located on Hadwen Road, within one minute's walk of the June street electric cars, which pass every fifteen minutes, and are very conveniently reached.

The American and Adams Express Companies deliver all orders at our office daily. They also forward our trees and plants directly from the nursery at special reduced rates. Our stock is delivered at any place in Worcester, with our own teams, without expense to purchasers.

AN INVITATION.

We cordially invite all who can to visit our nursery. It is the place to see and personally select stock suitable for your various needs, and to become familiar with our unusual facilities for growing and handling all classes of trees, shrubs and plants. It will also afford an opportunity to our clients to judge of the exceptional development of our business during the past ten years.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If unable to make us a personal visit, send in your order as early as possible to insure prompt attention. It is our rule to fill orders in the order in which they are received, therefore, we cannot, except for exceptional reasons, delay orders received first for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once.

Announcement.

Our business has been built up rapidly from small beginnings. Twenty years ago the senior member of our firm settled in Worcester, and began the nursery business in the smallest way, without capital, and with less than an acre of land. We have gone on from year to year increasing our plantings until at the present time, we have over fifty acres under cultivation, five of which are devoted to Herbaceous Plants alone. Our stock comprises more than a million plants of the more valuable hardy TREES, SHRUBS, etc., which can be relied upon for hardihood in the extremely varied climate of New England; and we take this opportunity to thank our many friends and customers who have often written kind words of appreciation relative to the stock we have sent out, and our methods of packing and planting. We highly appreciate these kind sentiments even if we have not always had time to acknowledge them.



LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND ADVICE.

A life experience among trees, shrubs and flowers, and a careful observation of their habits of growth and development, has enabled us, from the experience thus gathered, to contribute a "little something" towards the æsthetic.

We are landscape gardeners as well as nurserymen, and by the combination of both interests are enabled to secure for our clients, not only a notable saving in the cost of work, but marked advantages in harmonious design and treatment, which only practical and extended experience as to habits and growth of trees, shrubs and plants can insure.

Our methods directly appeal to the owners of suburban homes with grounds or gardens of large or small extent. We prepare carefully studied suggestions for the improvement and planting, entirely distinct and original. Any ground plan we may prepare for a client will not be a copy of his neighbor's. Our plans can be carried out by any intelligent planter, and our charges for trees, shrubs, plants and whatever is required to develop the planting scheme, are much below the ordinary prices paid to local jobbers and gardeners. We thus prevent failure in artistic treatment of the property and save quite a margin for material used.

We plan each year many private estates in all parts of New England, and with results highly satisfactory to the owners. In instances where personal inspection is required, we send thoroughly trained experts to advise and consider plans and treatment of a place at comparatively small expense. We will endeavor to give thorough and personal attention to all details, and insure economy in the work.

THE FIRST HONOR AND BLUE RIBBON AWARD.

It is only fair to say in comparison with the large number of those who affect landscape gardening, there are few who are really expert plantmen, and who can advise intelligently as to securing the best results. We were awarded the first prize and the blue ribbon on our landscape work at the New England Fair in September, 1907, in competition with other high grade men, and the work was judged by one of the highest authorities on the subject in New England, and a horticultural writer of prominence.

Feel perfectly free to write us about your garden perplexities and as often as you wish. If you are starting out with new property or intend renovating an old one, would you like to have some valuable advice as to a means of securing the best results at a saving of time and expense? We will give any request careful attention and endeavor to serve you as faithfully and fairly in small matters as in large ones.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. R. FISH & CO.

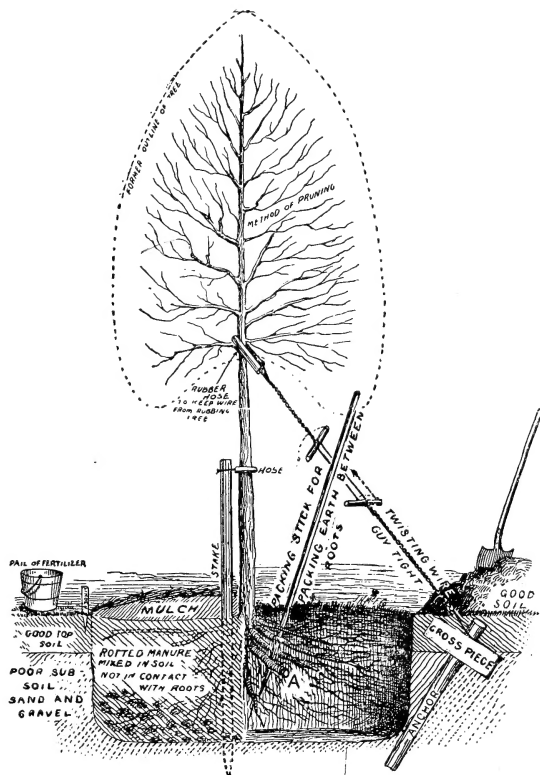
PLANTING A TREE.

Holes.—Dig wide, deep hole. If the sub-soil is poor, dig $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 3 to 4 feet wide and fill the bottom with a foot of good soil mixed with one-fourth rotted manure.

Trimming.—Trim and cut back half of last year's growth, as in the picture, on the ends of the main branches. Cut out most of the inside twigs. Leave some buds on every branch. Cut close to a bud or side branch.

Trim Shrubs by removing the old or largest shoots. Do not trim to a round form.

Roots.—Avoid breaking by rough handling. Cut smooth the broken roots as at A, and spread roots in natural position, the same depth as before. Pack the soil firmly around the roots, leaving no air spaces. Soak the ground thoroughly.



Planting Linden Tree.

Mulch.—Cover ground with a mulch of strawy manure, leaves or salt hay, or keep a dry, fine earth-mulch by hoeing four inches deep and wider than the roots extend, once in two weeks, all summer, especially a day after heavy rains or watering. The next spring dig in the mulch, add fertilizer and more mulch.

Fertilizers.—Manure is not a complete plant-food. Apply on top or mix in the soil, but not against the roots, one quart of fertilizer. Wood-ashes and bone-flour are excellent. Avoid too much manure, as it may rot the roots.

Water.—Water once a week, or once in two weeks, from May to August, by soaking the ground thoroughly with half a barrel of water, unless there are heavy and frequent rains. Do not over-water, as it often kills the trees.

Keep down weeds. A few weeds will take up more food and water than the tree.

Heeling-in. To-heel-in, or temporarily plant trees on arrival, dig a trench large enough to contain all the roots and place the trees in a slanting position, spread out the roots, pack earth around and water.

Covering the ground with a mulch of leaves or litter will be found to be very beneficial to them.

Stakes.—Stakes or guys are needed only with tall or large trees, or those with poor roots. For a large tree use three or four double wire guys, and twist tight. For smaller or slender trees use a 3x3-inch stake, running it up into the top if necessary, and fasten closely to the tree by cord and hose or burlap band.

Evergreens.—Evergreen tree roots must not be allowed to dry out in the least. If possible, select a foggy time for moving them, and in doubtful cases, set a barrel of water near and sprinkle the tops several times a day for a week or two.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Our collection of **HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES** has been revised, and many kinds that are not hardy in our New England climate have been eliminated, our desire being to list only those of special merit and value. In addition to a large list of native varieties, we annually import many species of the European sorts such as the Chinese Magnolias and the Purple Beeches, etc., with balls of dirt, thereby insuring perfect safety in transplanting.

The varieties grown by ourselves are frequently transplanted, and grown a good distance apart with the result that they are exceptionally strong, and have a vigorous root system, and are worth double the stock generally offered by traveling men.



EFFECTIVE MASS PLANTING OF ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ACER. Maple.

A. var. colchicum (Colchicum Maple). Excellent habit. Rare and choice. Leaves blood-red when young, deep green when mature.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each

A. var. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). Useful where immediate shade is required. Foliage light green, silvery beneath.

8-10 ft	\$1.50 each
10-12 ft	2.00 each

A. var. Wierii laciniatum (Weir's Cut Leaf Silver Maple). Remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches. Foliage silvery underneath. deeply and delicately cut.

8-10 ft	\$1.50 each
10-12 ft	2.00 each

A. var. negundo (Ash leaved Maple). Irregular form and spreading. Foliage light green, and bark of young wood greenish yellow.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each

A. var. pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple). A handsome medium sized tree, of upright, dense habit, with bright green foliage. Attractive in winter for its smooth greenish bark.

5-6 ft	\$1.50 each
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A. var. platanoides (Norway Maple). Handsome tree with round spreading head. Green foliage. Adapted for street planting.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each
12-14 ft	2.00 each

A. var. reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Norway Maple). Pyramidal habit. Foliage green in early spring, changing to purple towards mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each

A. var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Norway Maple). Young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish, which changes to a purplish green in the older leaves.

6-8 ft	\$1.50 each
8-10 ft	2.00 each
10-12 ft	2.50 each

A. var. saccharinum (Sugar or the Rock Maple). Excellent street and shade tree. Foliage turns bright yellow in autumn.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each
12-14 ft	2.00 each

A. var. spicatum (Mountain Maple). Moderate growth. Leaves medium size. Flowers greenish in closely branched clusters, becoming pendulous.

3-4 ft	\$1.00 each
4-5 ft	1.50 each

A. var. tartaricum (Tartarian Maple). Low branched. Bark light color and smooth. A handsome tree.

4-5 ft	\$1.50 each
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JAPANESE MAPLE.

A. var. "Geneva." In spring comes out rich crimson purple, and retains its color all summer.

6-8 ft	\$1.50 each
8-10 ft	2.00 each

A. var. pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). Large tree of vigorous growth with large spreading head. Smooth gray colored bark.

8-10 ft	\$1.50 each
---------------	-------------

A. var. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). Medium size with round head. Produces deep red blossoms. Autumn, foliage changes to brilliant scarlet.

8-10 ft	\$1.50 each
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A. var. Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). Dwarf habit with medium sized leaves. Brilliant in autumn.

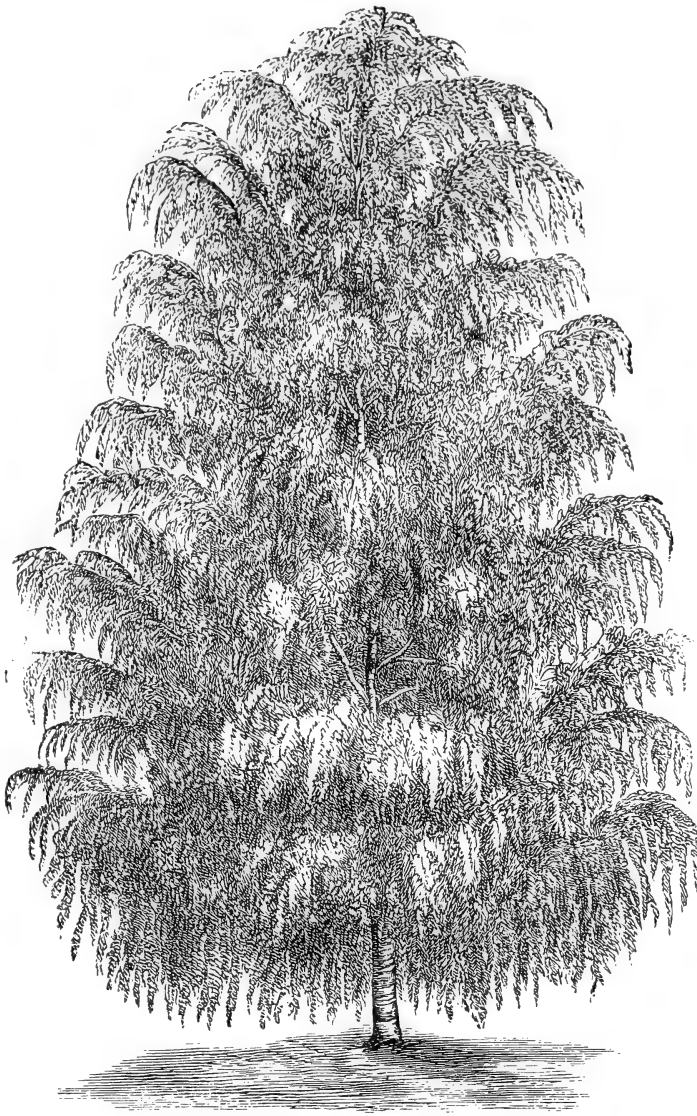
3-4 ft	\$1.50 each
4-5 ft	2.50 each

THE JAPANESE MAPLES.

18-24 in	\$2.50 each
24-30 in	3.00 each

A. var. polymorphum (Japanese Maple). Dense though graceful habit. Leaves assume striking tints in the autumn.

A. var. atropurpureum (Blood Leaved Japanese Maple). Hardy. Leaves blood red in spring changing to dark purple.



CUT LEAF BIRCH.

A. var. atropurpureum dissectum (Weeping Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Delicately cut leaves, deep blood red. Drooping branches.

A. var. aureum (Golden Japanese Maple). Small and hardy. Leaves golden yellow.

A. var. dissectum (Cut Leaved Japanese Maple) Weeping form. Foliage light green and finely cut. Hardy.

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut.

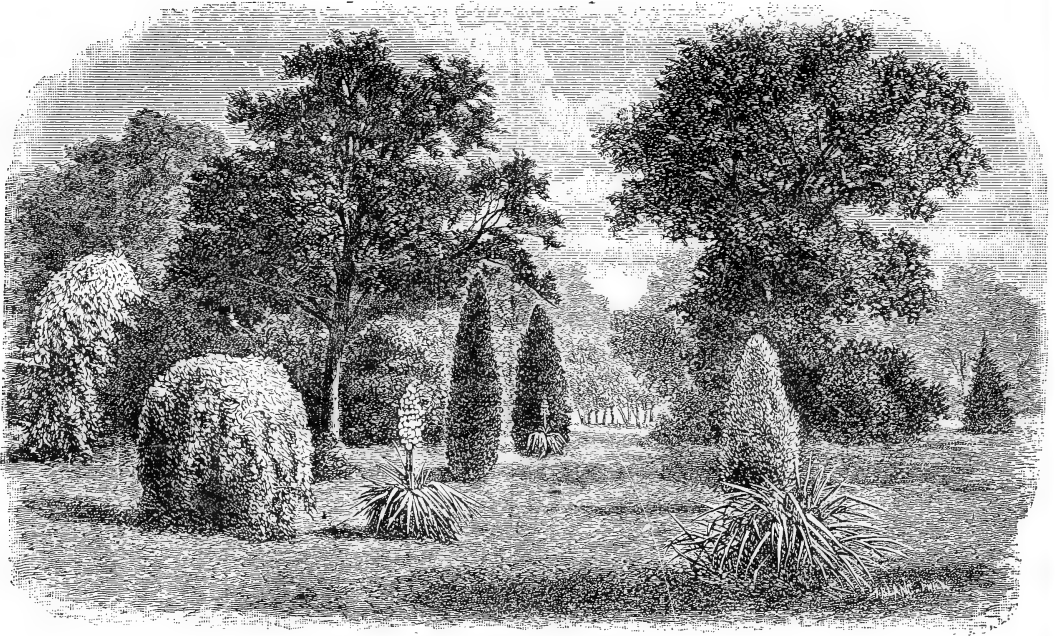
A. var. alba flore pleno (Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut). Double white and pink flowers in large panicles. Bears no fruit.

8-10 ft. 1.50 each

A. var. rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse Chestnut). Foliage dark green. Flowers showy red. Valuable as an ornamental tree.

4-5 ft. \$1.50 each

6-8 ft. 2.00 each



AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

A. var. ailanthus glandulosa. Rapid growing tree with elegant feathery foliage. Greenish flowers in June.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each

ALNUS. Alder.

A. var. imperialis laciniata (Cut Leaved Alder). Pyramidal habit. Fern-like foliage of great beauty.

4-5 ft \$1.00 each

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus.

A. var. Canadensis (Common Shad Bush). Flowers white produced in profusion in early spring.

2-3 ft \$0.75 each

ARALIA. Angelica Tree.

A. var. pentaphylla. Medium size, rapid growth. Branches furnished with spines. Light green leaves.

3-4 ft \$.75 each

4-5 ft 1.00 each

BETULA. Birch.

B. var. Betula alba (European White Birch). Graceful tree with spray-like branches and silvery bark. Very effective in winter.

6- 8 ft \$1.00 each

8-10 ft 1.50 each

B. var. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut Leaved White Birch). Tall slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark. The best of the Weeping Birches.

6- 8 ft \$1.50 each

8-10 ft 2.00 each

10-12 ft 2.50 each

B. var. papyracea (Cane, or Paper Birch). A large tree. Bark brilliant white. Leaves smooth and glossy.

6- 8 ft \$1.50 each

8-10 ft 2.00 each

B. var. populifolia (American White Birch). A rapid grower. Smooth grayish white bark.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each

8-10 ft 2.00 each



CATALPA.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

C. var. carpinus Americana (American Hornbeam). A bushy tree with slender pendulous branches, and dark bluish green foliage changing to scarlet in the fall.

5-6 ft \$1.50 each

CARYA. Hickory.

C. var. carya alba (Shellbark Hickory). Shagg grayish-brown bark. Nuts white and shell thin.

4-5 ft \$1.50 each

CASTANEA. Chestnut.

C. var. Castanea American (American Chestnut). Handsome foliage. Excellent for a shade tree. Nuts have sweet flavor.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each

C. var. vesca (Sweet or Spanish Chestnut). Valuable for ornament and fruit. Fruit large but not as sweet as the American.

4-5 ft \$1.50 each

C. var. paragon. Tree hardy, spreading and vigorous. Nuts sweet and of the best quality.

3-4 ft \$1.00 each

C. var. numbo. Compact and drooping. Uncertain in bearing. Foliage broad and glossy.

3-4 ft \$1.00 each

CATALPA. Indian Bean.

C. var. bignonioides, var. speciosa. Tall and hardy. Adapted to forest and ornamental planting.

6- 8 ft \$1.00 each

8-10 ft 1.50 each

C. var. bungeii. Dwarf habit. Foliage large and glossy. A shy bloomer.

5-7 ft. 2 yr. heads, \$2.50 each

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

C. var. occidentalis (American Nettle Tree). Numerous slender branches. Foliage light green and shiny. Resembles the Elm.

5-6 ft \$1.50 each

CERASUS. Cherry.

C. var. Japonica, var. rosea pendula (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry). Drooping branches that give graceful appearance. Bright rose-colored blossoms.

5-6 ft., 3 yr. heads \$1.50 each

C. var. Sieboldi alba plena (Double White Chinese Cherry). Double white flowers. Very ornamental.

4-5 ft \$2.00 each

CERCIS. Judas Tree.

C. var. canadensis (Red Bud). Medium size with large feathery foliage of dark green. Reddish purple flowers.

4-5 ft \$1.00 each

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

- C. var. japonicum.** Pyramidal form. Dark green leaves, silvery beneath.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
| 8-10 ft | 2.50 each |

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

- C. var. tinctoria.** Yellow wood and smooth bark. A beautiful native flowering tree, wide graceful head and short trunk. Flowers white and sweet scented.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
| 8-10 ft | 2.00 each |

CORNUS. Dogwood.

- C. var. florida** (White Flowering Dogwood). Produces large, showy white flowers in May.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 2-3 ft | 75c. each |
|--------------|-----------|
- C. var. flore rubra.** One of the finest flowering varieties. Produces deep rose-colored flowers.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3-4 ft | \$1.00 each |
| 2-3 ft | 1.00 each |
| 3-4 ft | 1.50 each |

CYTISUS. Golden Chain.

- C. laburnum.** Golden blossoms produced in June. Smooth shiny foliage. Does well in a cool and shady spot.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$1.00 each |
|--------------|-------------|

FAGUS. Beech.

- F. var. ferruginea** (American Beech). Large spreading growth. Gray bark attractive in winter.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. sylvatica** (European Beech). Choice and beautiful tree. Retains foliage very late. Excellent for screen.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. heterophylla** (Fern Leaf Beech). Delicate fern-like foliage. Very graceful variety.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$2.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. purpurea** (Purple-leaved Beech). A fine shade tree. Leaves very dark purple. Compact habit.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$2.00 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. purpurea Riversii** (River's Smooth-leaved Purple Beech). The finest of all purple leaved trees. Crimson foliage in the spring changing to dark purple in the summer.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$3.00 each |
| 7-8 ft., specimens with balls | 5.00 each |

FRAXINUS. Ash.

- F. var. fraxinus Americana** (White Ash). Well known variety with straight clean trunk. Mellow green foliage when young.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 8-10 ft | \$1.00 each |
|---------------|-------------|
- F. var. aucubaefolia.** Foliage beautifully mottled with yellow and green.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. excelsior** (European Ash). A lofty tree of rapid growth. Gray bark. Foliage darker than the American species.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- F. var. pendula** (Weeping Ash). Pendulous branches. Spreading rapid grower.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|

GYMNOCLADUS.

- G. var. canadensis** (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A rapid grower. Bluish green feathery foliage. Rough bark. Irregular form.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|

JUGLANS. Walnut.

- J. var. cinerea** (Butternut). Open-headed and spreading, with grayish bark. Valuable for its nuts as well as an ornamental.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- J. var. nigra** (Black Walnut). Majestic habit. Bark of dark brown color. Foliage beautiful.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-7 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|

KOELREUTERIA.

- K. var. paniculata** (Varnish Tree). Desirable lawn tree. Produces a mass of showy orange blossoms in July.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3-4 ft | \$1.00 each |
|--------------|-------------|

LARIX. Larch.

- L. var. Europaeus** (European Larch). Rapid growing lawn tree. Drooping habit. Light green foliage.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 3-4 ft | \$.75 each |
| 4-5 ft | 1.00 each |

LIQUIDAMBAR.

- L. var. stryaciflua** (Sweet Gum). Stately growth. Glossy-green, star-shaped leaves, turning to deep purplish crimson in autumn.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
|--------------|-------------|

LIRIODENDRON.

- L. var. tulipifera** (Tulip Tree). Large tree with spreading branches. Flowers tulip-like of a greenish yellow color, blotched with orange.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 6-8 ft | \$1.50 each |
| 8-10 ft | 2.00 each |

MAGNOLIA.**Native Sorts**

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 5-6 ft | \$1.00 each |
|--------------|-------------|
- M. var. accuminata.** Large pyramidal growth. Fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is a deep scarlet. Flowers yellow.
- M. var. glauca.** Irregular in habit. Foliage glossy deep green. White sweet-scented flowers in June.
- M. var. tripetala.** Hardy and vigorous. Produces white flowers in June.

Chinese Species and their Hybrids

- | |
|--|
| \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. Balls and bloom buds. |
|--|
- M. var. conspicua** (Chinese White Magnolia). Low tree with spreading branches. Pure white flowers in April before the leaves appear.
- M. var. lennei** (Lenne's Magnolia). A strong grower. Produces dark purple cup-shaped flowers in April.
- M. var. soulangeana.** One of the hardiest. White blossoms with pink petals in April.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

M. var. speciosa. Foliage and growth resemble the Soulangeana but the flowers are smaller and deeper color.

M. var. stellata (Hall's Japan Magnolia). Dwarf habit. Produces double white fragrant flowers. Hardy.

MORUS. Mulberry.

M. var. tartarica (The Russian Mulberry). A very hardy variety with reddish fruit.

5-6 ft \$1.00 each
6-8 ft 50 each 1.

M. var. tartarica pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry). Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Fruit reddish purple.

5-6 ft \$2.50 each

M. var. New American. Rapid grower. Hardy. Fruit large and of prime quality.

5-6 ft \$1.50 each

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

P. var. imperialis. Trumpet shaped flowers in large panicles. Blossoms in May. Seldom flowers in New England as the buds become winter killed.

5-6 ft \$1.50 each

PERSICA. Peach.

P. var. vulgaris flore alba plena (Double White Flowering Peach). Flowers showy and double white. Perfectly hardy.

3-4 ft \$1.50 each

P. var. flore rosea plena (Double Rose Flowering Peach). Flowers double, pale rose-color, resembling small roses.

3-4 ft \$1.00 each

P. var. foliis purpureis (Purple Peach). Foliage deep blood color in the spring, fading to a dull green.

3-4 ft \$1.00 each

P. var. flore sanguinea plena (Double Red Flowering Peach). Flowers bright red, semi-double.

3-4 ft \$1.00 each

PLATANUS. Plane Tree.

P. var. orientalis (Oriental Plane). Broad, round head on a short trunk. Bark dull gray. Used for street and park planting.

6-8 ft \$1.00 each

8-10 ft 1.50 each

POPULUS. Poplar.

P. var. alba (White or Silver Poplar). A rapid grower with spreading habit. Leaves glossy above and white beneath.

8-10 ft \$1.50 each

P. var. bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). Compact upright grower. White foliage.

8-10 ft \$1.50 each

10-12 ft 2.00 each

P. var. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). A rapid grower with glossy leaves. Upright and symmetrical in habit.

8-10 ft \$1.00 each



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

P. var. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Upright and rapid grower. Indispensable in landscape gardening as it relieves the monotonous outline of other trees.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
10-12 ft	1.50 each
12-15 ft	2.00 each

P. var. monolifera (Caroline Poplar). Needed where quick shade is required. Foliage heart shaped and of a bright green color.

8-10 ft	\$1.00 each
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PTELEA. Hop Tree.

P. var. trifoliata (Hop Tree). Round headed tree with glossy green foliage.

4-5 ft	\$1.00 each
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P. var. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). Resembles the Trifoliata but has bright golden foliage.

3-4 ft	\$1.00 each
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PYRUS. Crab.

P. var. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). One of the most beautiful of the Flowering Crabs. Double fragrant pink flowers in early spring.

4 ft.	\$1.50 each
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P. var. floribunda (Flowering Crab). Flowers rosy red appearing with the leaves. Very showy.

3-4 ft.	\$1.00 each
--------------	-------------

P. var. Parkmani. Awkward shaped tree when young, but very attractive when filled with buds and blossoms. Blossoms carmine.

3-4 ft.	\$1.50 each
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PYRUS SORBUS.

Mountain Ash.

P. var. Americana (American Mountain Ash). Pretty small-sized tree, with clusters of large, orange berries in autumn.

6-8 ft	\$1.00 each
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P. var. Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Attractive tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter.

8-10 ft.	\$1.50 each
---------------	-------------

QUERCUS. Oak.

Q. var. alba (American White Oak). Beautiful park tree. Foliage assumes a violet purple color in fall.

6-8 ft ..	\$1.50 each
-----------	-------------

8-10 ft.	2.50 each
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Q. var. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). Massive tree when full grown. Dark green leaves. Bears large acorns.

6-8 ft	\$1.50 each
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Q. var. cerris (Turkey Oak). Handsome Oak with dark green foliage. Mossy cupped acorns.

5-6 ft	\$1.50 each
--------------	-------------

Q. var. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Valued for its brilliant scarlet color.

6-8 ft	\$1.50 each
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Q. var. macrosarpa (Mossy Cup Oak). Large spreading branches. Bright green leaves changing to bronze in the autumn.

4-5 ft	\$1.50 each
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Q. var. palustris (Pin Oak). Handsome tree used for avenues. Leaves deep green turning to red in the fall.

6-8 ft	\$1.50 each
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8-10 ft	2.00 each
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Q. var. prinus (Chestnut Oak). Broad irregular head, and dark brown bark. Leaves resemble the Chestnut.

6-7 ft	\$1.50 each
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Q. var. Robur (English Oak). The royal Oak of England. Massive and spreading.
6-8 ft \$1.50 each

Q. var. rubra (Red Oak). A broad tree of rapid growth. Foliage turns to bronze red in the fall.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each
8-10 ft 2.00 each

Q. var. tinctoria (Black Oak). A narrow open-headed tree. Foliage dull-red or orange in the fall.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair, or Ginkgo.

S. var. adiantifolia. Vigorous tree of medium size. Foliage resembles the maidenhair fern.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each
8-10 ft 2.50 each

SALIX. Willow.

S. var. alba (Common White Willow). Large tree with short trunk. Leaves grayish giving the tree a white appearance.

6-8 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Probably the best known of the Willows. Weeping habit, long slender, olive-green branches.

6-8 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. capraea, var. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A dwarf form with umbrella shaped top. Glossy foliage.

6-7 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. elegantissima (Thurlow's Willow). A spreading drooping tree similar to the Babylonica.

6-8 ft \$1.50 each

S. var. pentandra (Laurel Leaved Willow). Upright growth, brownish-green bark, excellent for seashore planting.

6-8 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). Dwarf habit with dense round top. Feathery branches; silvery foliage.

6-7 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. vitellina aurantiaca (Golden Willow). A large, venerable appearing tree. Attractive in winter on account of its yellow bark.

6-7 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. Britzensis (Salmon-barked Willow). Similar to Vitellina. Bark salmon yellow.

5-6 ft \$1.00 each

S. var. Wisconsin Weeping. Drooping habit. Valuable because of its ability to resist the cold.

6-7 ft \$1.00 each

SASSAFRAS.

S. var. officinale. Small yellow flowers in early May. Foliage bright green turning to crimson in autumn. Well known for its bark and roots.

4-5 ft \$1.50 each



SOPHORA JAPONICA.

SOPHORA. Japan Pagoda Tree.

S. var. japonica. Low growing tree. Dark green bark. Clusters of white pea shaped flowers in August.

5-6 ft \$1.50 each

TILIA. Linden.

T. var. Americana (Linden or Basswood). Fragrant yellow flowers. Suitable for parks and streets.

8-10 ft \$1.50 each

T. var. Europaea (European Linden). Pyramidal form of large size. Produces fragrant flowers.

8-10 ft \$1.50 each

T. var. Europaea Alba (White Leaved European Linden). Noticed among other trees for its white appearance. Handsome form.

7-8 ft \$1.50 each

ULMUS. Elm.

U. var. Americana (American White Elm). Lofty and spreading. Drooping habit.

8-10 ft \$1.00 each

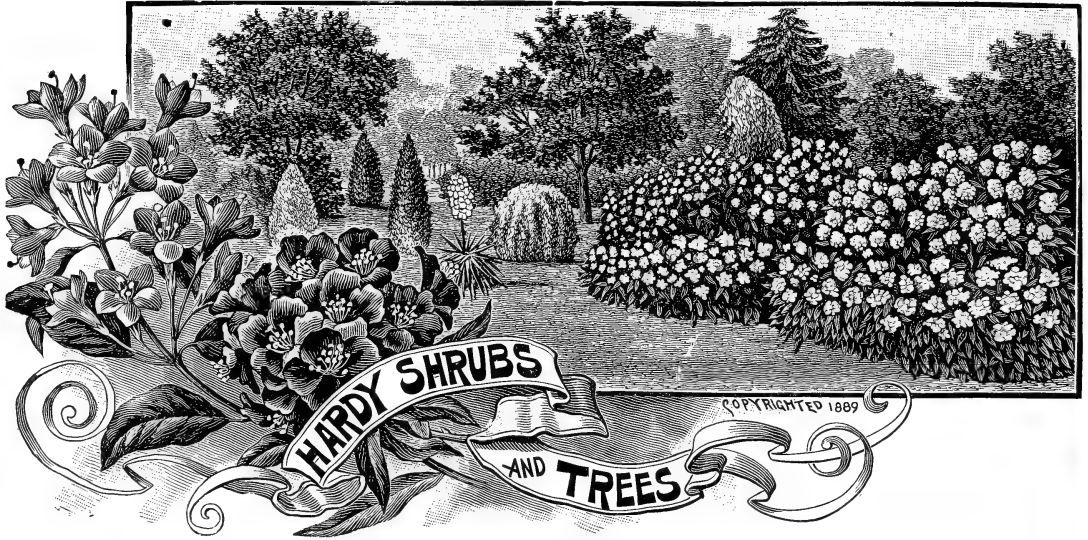
10-12 ft 1.50 each

12-15 ft 2.50 each

U. var. Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Drooping branches. Leaves dark green and glossy.

2 yr. heads \$2.00 to \$2.50

Hardy Flowering Shrubs.



These we grow in large quantities for our own retail orders and large plantings. Our collection embraces a wide range of varieties that are best adapted to our New England climate. We have discarded many sorts that might be expected to appear in this list because they have been tried and found wanting. We believe that few varieties of real merit have been omitted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
3-4 ft.75	6.00	35.00

Except where otherwise noted.

AMYGDALUS. Almond.

A. var. rosea flore pleno. A beautiful shrub flowering in May before the leaves appear. Double pink flowers.

A. var. communis alba flora pleno. Same as above with double white flowers.

AMELANCHIER. June Berry.

A hardy bush with white flowers produced early in April, succeeded by red berries.

AMORPHA. False Indigo.

A. var. fruticosa. Dark purple flowers in June and July.

AZALEAS.

	Each	Per 10
12-18 in.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
18-24 in.	1.50	12.00
24-30 in.	2.00	15.00

Native Sorts.

All of our native Azaleas are hardy and highly ornamental.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea.) Rose white flowers in June and July. Very fragrant.

A. calendulacea (Flame Azalea.) Orange-Yellow flowers. Not fragrant.

A. lutea. Orange red flowers.

A. nudiflora. Pinkish red flowers in May. Valuable for mass planting.

A. vaseyi (Southern Azalea.) Rosy white flowers in April.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle.) Produces white flowers with pink tint in June and July.

PONTICA AND MOLLIS VARIETIES.

A. Pontica (Hardy Ghent). White to deep crimson flowers in early spring. Excellent for mass planting.

Named Varieties.

Admiral de Ruyter. Deep red.

Bouquet de Flore. Salmon-rose.

Coccinea speciosa. Reddish orange.

Cardinal. Red.

Daviesi. White, very fragrant.

Gloria Mundi. Clear orange.

Minerva. Soft rose.

Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow.

A. Pontica flore pleno (Double-flowering Ghent). These desirable varieties are especially recommended for forcing.

Bartholo Lazzari. Yellow.

Chromatella. Creamy white.

Mina Van Houtte. Soft rose.

Narcissiflora. Sulphur yellow.

Rosetta. Bright rose.

Van Houttei flora pleno. Red and yellow.

A. mollis. Flowers shades of red, white, yellow and orange. Dwarf habit. Hardy.

Named Varieties.

Admirable. Red.
 Alphonse Lavellee. Bright red.
 Aurea floribunda. Yellow, fine.
 Bouquet d'Orange. Orange.
 Comte de Gomer. Soft red.
 Comte de Quincey. Yellow.
 Ernest Bach. Soft red.
 Isbella van Houtte. Yellow.
 Vondel. Nankeen-rose.
 Wilhelm III. Red.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Scented Bush.

C. var. floridus. Has an abundance of chocolate colored flowers in racemes. Foliage light green. June.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

C. var. Virginica. White Flowers in May and June, succeeded by small bluish berries.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

C. var. alnifolia. Fragrant white flowers in mid summer.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

C. var. Spaethii. Leaves edged with yellow. One of the most distinct.

C. var. alternifolia. Leaves bright green turning yellow in the autumn. Creamy white flowers.

C. paniculata. Flowers greenish white. Leaves light green. Fruit white.

C. sanguinea. Flowers greenish white dense clusters. Purplish branches.

C. sericea. Flowers creamy white in clusters. Red branches. Narrow leaves.

C. sibirica. Flowers white in small flat clusters opening in early summer. Dark green leaves.

C. var. stolonifera. White flowers in dense clusters. Bright reddish purple branches.

C. var. aurea. Bright yellow bark.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn.

C. var. coccinea. White flowers in April and May succeeded by fruits.

C. var. Crus-galli. Long sharp thorns. Fruit bright red. Valuable for hedging.

C. var. Oxyecantha. Single white flowers which resemble small roses, in May.

C. var. rosea flore pleno. Double Pink Thorn. Rose colored blossoms in May and June.

C. var. alba flore pleno. Differs from the above in color of flowers which are pure white.

C. var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. Double crimson flowers.

CYDONIA. Quince.

C. var. rubra. Rich green foliage, and red flowers in early spring.

C. var. alba. Flowers lightly tinged with pink.



THE STOCK FOR THESE GROUNDS WAS SUPPLIED BY US.

DAPHNE. Garland Flower.

D. var. Mezereum. Deep red flowers appearing before the leaves in early spring. Very fragrant.

D. var. alba. Same as Mezereum but with pure white flowers.

12-15 in. 75c. each

DESMODIUM.

D. var. penduliflorum. Rose purple flowers in early autumn.

DEUTZIA.

D. var. crenata. Double white flowers tinted with rose. Middle of June.

D. var. Pride of Rochester. Double white flowers tinged with pink in profusion.

D. var. gracilis. A low growing shrub. Large white flowers in profusion in June.

D. var. Lemoinei. Pure white flowers borne on stout branches. Dwarf habit.

D. var. scabra. Single white bell-shaped flowers in small bunches.

D. var. crenata candidissima. (Double White Deutzia). Double white flowers in panicles two to four inches long.

DIERVILLA. Weigelia.

D. var. candida. Well known sort with large pure white flowers.

D. var. Eva Rathke. Flowers brilliant crimson. Effective in borders.



PHOTO OF A SECTION OF OUR NEW ENGLAND FAIR PLANTING WHICH WAS AWARDED FIRST HONOR AND BLUE RIBBON SEPT. 3, 1907.

D. var. Desboisii. Deep rose colored flowers. Very showy. Spreading habit.

D. var. variegata. Yellowish white flowers. Leaves green, bordered with yellow. Dwarf habit.

D. var. rosea. Fine rose-colored blossoms in June.

D. var. Amabilis. Very attractive pink flowers. One of the best.

ELEAGNUS. Oleaster.

E. var. longipes. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant. Red fruit, ripening in summer.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry, or Spindle Tree.

E. var. alatus. Bright green oval leaves fading in autumn to red and crimson.

2-3 ft. 1.00 each

E. var. europaeus. Yellowish flowers produced in clusters. Fruit white and rose colored.

4-5 ft. 75c. each

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush.

E. var. grandiflora. Produces white blossoms in early spring. One of the floral gems.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

F. var. Fortuneii. Bright yellow flowers with deep green foliage, Very showy.

F. var. intermedia. Flowers bright golden. Foliage glossy green.

F. var. suspensa. Golden flowers in profusion. Slender drooping branches.

F. var. viridissima. Golden yellow flowers. Leaves narrow and dark green.

HALESIA. Silver Bell.

H. var. tetraptera. Beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Blooms in May.

4-5 ft. 75c. each

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel.

H. var. virginica. Yellow flowers, late in autumn just before the leaves fall. Leaves bright yellow or purple in autumn.

HIBISCUS. Althaea, or Rose of Sharon.

The Althaeas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Hibiscus Syriacus, var. alba plena (Double White Althaea). Large double white flowers with scarlet throat.

H. var. Boule de Feu. Semi-double violet-red flowers.

H. var. coerulea. Double blue flowers. Very showy variety.

H. var. coelestis. Large single violet flowers in profusion.

H. var. Duchesse de Brabant. A double pink variety.

H. var. elegantissima. Flowers large double white.

H. var. foliis variegatis. Double purple flowers. Dark green leaves margined with a deep band of cream white.

H. var. grandiflora superba. Another double white variety of merit.

H. var. Jeanne d'Arc. Strong growing plant with double white flowers.

H. var. Lady Stanley. Flowers double blush white with dark center.

H. var. pulcherrima. Very fine double pink variety.

H. var. purpurea plena. The double purple Althaea.

H. var. totus albus. Single variety with white flowers.

HYDRANGEA.

H. var. paniculata. Creamy white flowers borne in panicles. Flowers change in autumn to tones of rose and purple.

H. var. paniculata grandiflora. The well known and popular variety. Flowers similar to paniculata but larger.

HYPERICUM.**St. John's Wort.**

H. var. aureum. Golden yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.

2 ft 75c. each

H. var. moserianum. Large golden flowers. Very effective for massing.

12-15 in. 75c. each.

H. var. kalmianum. Bright yellow flowers in clusters. Very hardy.

2-3 ft 75c. each

ITEA.

I. var. virginica. Racemes of fragrant white flowers in June. Rich crimson foliage in the autumn.

18-24 in. 75c. each

KERRIA. Corchorus.

K. var. japonica. Showy bright yellow flowers. Slender green branches. May.

K. var. japonica flore pleno. Double yellow flowers, rosette-like. May.

K. var. japonica argentea variegata. Dwarf form with small leaves bordered with white. Useful for contrasts.



HYDRANGEA.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

L. var. fragrantissima. Fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves. Rich dark green foliage.

L. var. morrowii. Pure white flowers, bright red fruit, from August until late fall.

L. var. tartarica. The best known bush Honeysuckle. Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage.

L. var. tartarica alba. Same as the tartarica but with creamy white flowers.

L. var. grandiflora. Large bright red flowers striped with white, in June.

L. var. grandiflora alba. A bush honeysuckle producing pure white and very fragrant flowers.

MYRICA. Waxberry.

M. var. cerifera. (Wax Myrtle). Bright green leaves, and bluish white berries in Autumn. 1½-2 ft 75c. each

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa.

P. var. coronarius. Fragrant creamy white flowers in profusion. Blooms in June.

P. var. aureus. Yellow foliage. Prized for its bright golden effect.

P. var. grandiflorus. Showy large flowers, slightly fragrant.

P. var. Lemoiniei. Bright green leaves. Flowers white, borne in racemes.

PRUNUS. Plum.

P. var. pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). Purple leaves and wine-red fruit. Hardy. 5-6 ft. \$1.00 each

P. var. triloba (Flowering Plum). Large, double pink flowers resembling roses. 3-4 ft. \$1.00 each

RHODOTYPUS.

R. var. kerrioides. (White Kerria). Bright green lustrous leaves and pure white flowers, an inch or more across, in late spring. Has berries which are retained throughout the winter.

RHUS. Sumac.

R. var. aromatica. (Sweet Scented Sumac). Flowers yellow, in short spikes or clusters among the branches. Fruit bright red.

R. var. glabra. (Smooth Sumac). Dark green leaves turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large panicles followed by crimson fruiting clusters.

R. var. glabra laciniata. (Cut-leaved Sumac). A low growing form with fern like leaves. Brilliantly colored in autumn.

R. var. osbecki. Great panicles of showy creamy white flowers in July.

R. var. typhina. (Stag-Horn Sumac). A most effective plant for grouping in masses. Brilliantly colored foliage in autumn.

R. var. typhina laciniata. (Fern Leaved Stag-Horned Sumac). Leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace to the most delicate fern. Foliage of the most brilliant coloring in the fall.

R. var. copallina. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading in autumn with tones of ruddy brown.

R. var. cotinus. The well known Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.

RIBES.

R. var. aureum. Bright lustrous green leaves covered with yellowish dots when young. Flowers yellow, large and showy.

R. var. sanguineum. A large shrub with red bark twigs. Flowers rose or ruddy purple in pendulous racemes in early spring.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

S. var. canadensis. The well known American Elder. Has white flowers in large flat cymes. Fruit black, ripening in August and September.

S. var. variegata. A variety of Elder with vigorous, mottled yellow and white foliage.

S. var. aurea. One of the best of the golden leaved shrubs.

SPIRAEA.

S. var. arguta. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion in early spring.

S. var. Anthony Waterer. Bright rosy crimson flowers. Continues to bloom until fall.

**SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER.**

S. var. bumaldi. Deep pink flowers. Leaves bright green often variegated with yellow.

S. var. callosa. Deep rosy flowers which last nearly all summer.

S. var. callosa alba. A dwarf white Spiraea blooming all summer.

S. var. prunifolia. (Bridal Wreath). A handsome sort with double showy white flowers produced in great profusion in the early spring.

S. var. reevesii. Has large white flowers borne in clusters which entirely cover the plant. Blooms in June.

S. var. sorbifolia. A variety having leaves like the well known Mountain Ash tree.

S. var. Thunbergii. A graceful form of Spiraea, the first to bloom in the spring. Pure white flowers; branches slender and drooping.

S. var. Van Houtteii. Flowers pure white; borne in dense clusters.

STEPHANANDRA.

S. var. flexuosa. Graceful, pendant, fountain-like habit of growth. Leaves finely and delicately cut. Flowers creamy white and produced in great profusion.

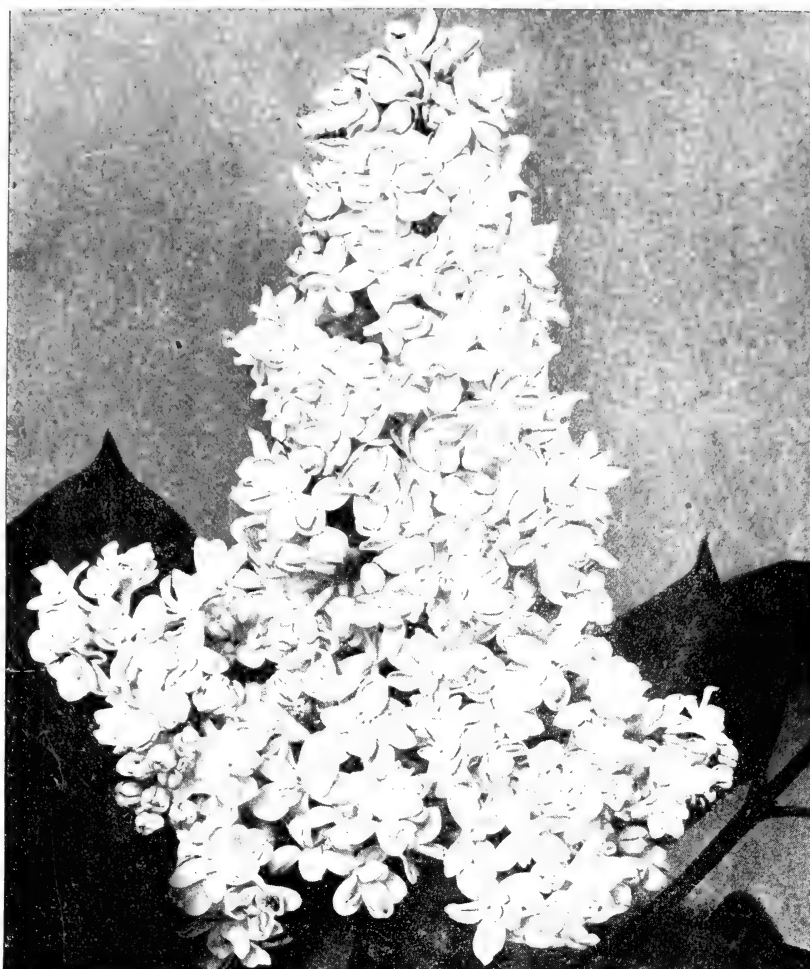
SYMPHORICARPUS.

S. var. racemosus. (Snowberry). Small pink flowers in summer, followed by large waxy berries in autumn.

S. var. vulgaris. A vigorous and quick grower covered with purple berries all summer. Excellent for wood margins.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

S. var. japonica. Flowers creamy white often borne in panicles a foot long. Blooms in early summer.



MADAME LEMOINE.

S. var. josikaea. Valued for its late blooming qualities, and large wrinkled leaves. Bluish purple flowers.

S. var. pekinensis. White flowers with the odor of honey.

S. var. persica. Bright purple flowers. Slender drooping flowers.

S. var. persica alba. White form of the persica.

S. var. rothomagensis. Intense violet flowers. One of the finest.

S. var. villosa. Pinkish flowers in panicles, three to six inches long.

S. var. alba grandiflora. Large pure white flowers.

S. var. Charles X. A rapid grower. Reddish purple flowers.

S. var. Dr. Lindley. Panicles of purplish flowers, red in the bud.

S. var. Frau Dammann. Large panicles of pure white flowers.

S. var. Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red flowers.

S. var. Marie LeGraye. Large panicles of white flowers.

S. var. Rubra de Marley. Purplish red flowers.

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS.

Single-flowered varieties.

S. vulgaris. (Common Lilac). Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety.

S. var. alba. (Common White Lilac). Cream colored flowers.

Double-flowered varieties.

S. var. Madame Lemoine. Vigorous. White flowers.

S. var. Michael Buchner. Double pale purple flowers.

S. var. President Grevy. Blue panicles nearly a foot long.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

T. var. africana. Feathery foliage, and small delicate pink flowers on bending branches.

T. var. gallica. The common variety. Pink blossoms.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Root.

V. var. cassinoides. Creamy white flowers in broad flat top clusters.

V. var. dentatum. White flowers. Leaves bright green, heart shaped.

V. var. lantana. White flowers in flat top clusters. Blooms in May. Red fruit in fall.

V. var. lentago. Creamy white flowers. Very fragrant. Foliage, light glossy green.

V. var. nudum. Creamy white flowers, in flat top clusters.

V. var. opulus. (High Bush Cranberry). Flowers white in flat top clusters in late spring. Very showy in Winter when covered with bright red berries.

V. var. opulus nana. (Dwarf Cranberry Bush). Very low growing. Suitable for edging.

V. var. opulus sterilis. Large balls of snow-white flowers in May.

V. var. plicatum. (Japan Snowball). Globular heads of white flowers in early June. Handsome plicated leaves.

V. var. sieboldi. Pure white flowers the last of May. Leaves larger than other sorts.

V. var. tomentosum. The single form of the Japan Snowball. Flowers pure white borne along the branches in flat cymes.

XANTHOCERAS.

X. var. sorbifolia. Bell shaped, pure white blossoms in upright spikes, blotched with yellow and red.

18-24 in \$1.00

XANTHORRHIZA.

X. var. apiifolia. A native shrub of low growth bearing racemes of plum colored, small flowers. Valuable for its foliage.

1 ft 75c. each

FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE.

Described in their respective places in the catalogue.

Berberis (Barberry) purpurea
 Cornus (Dogwood) Spaethii
 Dievilla (Weigelia) rosea
 Hibiscus (Althaea) Syriacus alba pleno
 Kerria Japonica argentea variegata
 Philadelphus (Syringa) aureus

Prunus (Plum) Pissardi
 Ptelea (Hop Tree) trifoliata aurea
 Sambucus (Elder) variegata aurea
 Symphoricarpus vulgaris

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

APRIL.

Daphne Mezereum

MAY.

Forsythia in variety
 Japan Quince in variety
 Prunus Pissardi
 " triloba
 Almond
 Spiraea prunifolia
 " arguta
 Lilacs in variety
 Spiraea Van Houttei
 Viburnum Lantana
 Mahonia
 Honeysuckle Tartarian
 Wisteria

JUNE.

Halesia tetraptera
 Deutzia gracilis
 Viburnum Opulus sterilis
 " plicatum

Weigelia in variety
 Cornus sanguinea
 Lilac Josikaea
 " Japonica
 " vilosa
 Syringa in variety
 Rhododendrons in variety
 Herbaceous Peonias in variety
 Clematis Jackmanni and others
 Elder
 Deutzia crenata

JULY.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer
 " Bumaldi
 " Callosa
 " alba

AUGUST and SEPTEMBER.

Althaea in variety
 Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora
 Clematis paniculata

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit.
 Cornus Sanguinea. White berries.
 Eleagnus Longipes. Red fruit.
 Euonymus. Red fruit, and white.
 Lonicera in var. Red and white fruit.
 Mahonia. Bluish berries in July.

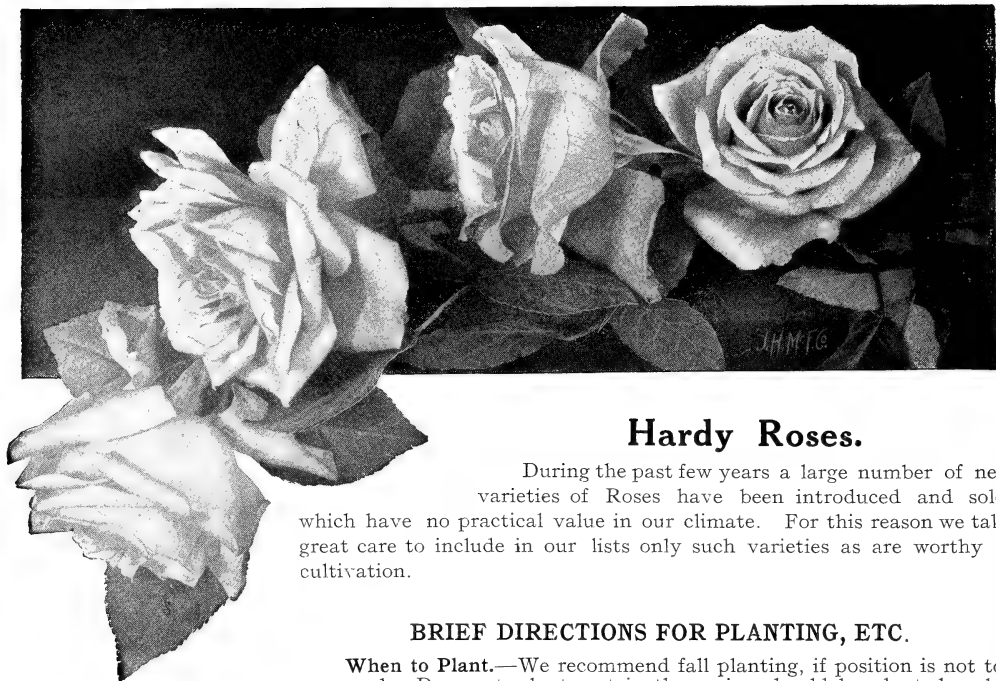
Sambucus. Purple fruit changing to black in August and September.
 Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries.
 " vulgaris. Red fruit.
 Viburnum lantana. Dark purple fruit.
 " opulus. Red fruit.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS.

Barberry
 Box in variety
 Cornus Paniculata
 " Sanguinea
 " Stolonifera
 Clethra Alnifolia
 Deutzia Gracilis

Deutzia scabra
 Mahonia aquifolia
 Myrtle
 Privet in variety
 Rhododendron
 Symphoricarpus racemosus
 " vulgaris





Hardy Roses.

During the past few years a large number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold, which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason we take great care to include in our lists only such varieties as are worthy of cultivation.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

When to Plant.—We recommend fall planting, if position is not too exposed. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early.

Location.—Roses should be planted in an open sunny place.

Soil.—Roses grow well in any rich soil. A liberal amount of manure and good cultivation will improve both bloom and fragrance.

Planting.—Plant budded Roses three inches below the bud; press earth tightly around the roots; water well after planting; mulch with coarse strawy manure.

Pruning.—All Roses should be more or less pruned when planted. When pruning older plants, which should be done moderately, the operation should be performed during March.

Protection.—All Hybrid Roses give better results if protected in winter. The use of coarse manure, litter or evergreen boughs will accomplish the purpose. It should be removed in early spring.

PRICES.

Field grown plants, 2 yr., No. 1	\$.50 each	\$ 4.00 per 10
From pots75 each	6.00 " "

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Blooming from June to December.

Abel Carriere. Rich velvety maroon, fine form.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson, extremely fragrant.

American Beauty. Deep pink, shaded with carmine, very fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, large, hardy and fragrant.

Baron de Bonstettin. Dark velvety red, large, fragrant flowers.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich pink. Hardy and late blossomer.

Countess of Oxford. Carmine-red, very fragrant.

Charles Lefebvre. Reddish crimson, beautifully formed.

Charles Margottin. Reddish-crimson. Very fragrant.

Clio. Flesh color, shaded with pink. Handsome foliage.

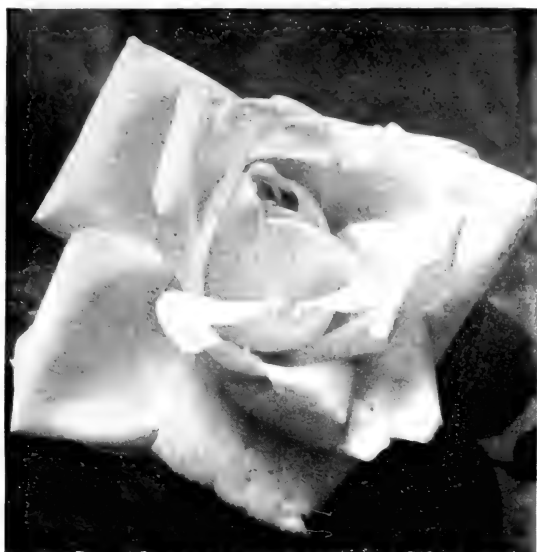
Duke of Albany. Deep pink, constant bloomer.

Duke of Connaught. Rosy crimson, large and full.

Duke of Edinburgh. Bright crimson, large and double.

Duke of Tech. Crimson scarlet; large and double.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich, velvety crimson shaded with dark maroon. Fragrant.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson, large and full.

Francois Levet. Cherry red; free bloomer; medium size.

Francois Michelin. Deep crimson rose. Large and fragrant. Free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Large beautiful white flowers. One of the best.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and full. Very fragrant.

Glorie de Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow.

Glorie de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet. Fragrant.

Helen Keller. Rosy cerise; large.

Jean Liabaud. Crimson maroon; large and full.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center; profuse bloomer.

Lady Helen Stewart. Bright crimson; highly perfumed.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white; flushed pink in autumn.

Mad. Gab. Luizet. Satin pink; one of the choicest.

March. of Londonderry. Ivory white; large and vigorous.

Margaret Dickson. White with pale flesh center.

Marie Bauman. Carmine crimson; large and fragrant.

Madam Chas. Wood. Vivid crimson; large and full.

Marshal P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large and vigorous grower.

Merveille de Lyon. White shaded with rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large and full.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Deep, rosy pink.

Paul Neyron. Deep red rose; large, free bloomer.

Pierre Notting. Deep maroon.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson.

Soleil d'Or. Orange yellow; large and full.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry red; large, fine formed.

White Baroness. Pure white, large and full.

MOSS ROSES.

2 yr., No. 1 plants \$.50 each

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers are invaluable.

They require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the common Gracilis and Crested, with graceful buds, are especially recommended.

Common Moss. Pale rose; very beautiful buds. A great favorite.

Comtesses de Murinais. White, tinged with flesh.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose. Budded plants.

Crimson Globe. Large, full deep, crimson, perfectly globular. A fine variety. Budded plants.

Gracilis. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. Budded plants.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower.

White Bath. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best White Moss.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES.

2-3 ft \$.50 each

3-4 ft75 each

Baltimore Belle. Blush flowers in immense clusters

Crimson Rambler. Well known and popular; clusters of small double crimson flowers in profusion.

Dawson. Large clusters of semi-double carmine flowers.

Debutante. Clusters of soft pink flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. Double shell-pink flowers; bright green foliage.

Lady Gay. Beautiful rose-pink.

Pink Rambler. Medium size pink flowers in clusters.

Philadelphia Rambler. Flowers larger than crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie.
Bright, rosy red.

Rubin. Deep clusters
of ruby colored flowers.

Seven Sisters. Flowers
crimson changing to
blush.

White Rambler.
Small, white flowers in
clusters.

Yellow Rambler. Yel-
low in bud, white when
fully opened.

BABY RAMBLERS.

**Madam Nobert Levas-
seur.** Dwarf form of
the Crimson Rambler.

Price
\$.75 to \$1.00 each

WICHURIANA.

Memorial Rose.

A low trailing species.
Pure white flowers in
clusters; fragrant.

WICHURIANA HYBRIDS.

Manda's Triumph.
Pure white flowers; free
grower.

Pink Roamer. Flowers bright pink with
white center.

So. Orange Perfection. Flowers pink at tips
changing to white.

Universal Favorite. Light pink flowers; very
fragrant.

NATIVE AND WILD ROSES.

2-3 ft \$.50 each

3-4 ft75 each

Carolina. Single pink flowers. June to Sep-
tember.

Lucida. Rosy pink flowers. May to July.

Multiflora. White flowers. Blooms all sum-
mer.

Rubrifolia. Deep red flowers. Blooms in
August.

Rosa Blanda. Bright rose colored flowers;
single.

Rubiginosa. Well known old variety. Famous
for fragrance of foliage.

Setigera. Large, single flowers of rose color.
A climber.

HYBRID SWEET BRIAR.

Price \$.50 each

Amy Robsart. Deep rose color.

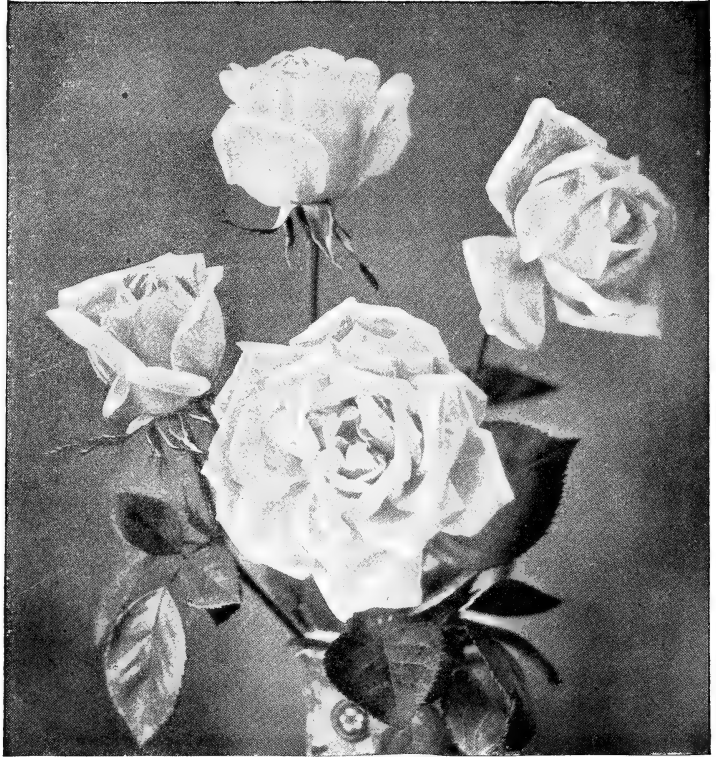
Flora McIvor. Blush rose flowers.

Lady Penzance. Soft tint of copper.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of ecru.

Lucy Bertram. Deep crimson flowers.

Meg Merrilies. Free large crimson flowers.



ROSA RUGOSA.

	Each	Per 10
18-24 in., bushy	\$.50	\$4.00
2-3 ft., XX bushy75	6.00
Alba. Single pure white flowers.		
Rugosa. Crimson, rosy flowers.		
Mile. Geo. Bruant. Pure white fragrant flowers in clusters.		

CANNAS.

Flowers very large, and of the most gorgeous
colors. Excellent for bedding in masses.

Price 25c. each \$2.00 per 10

Allemania. Outer petals scarlet with broad
yellow border. Inside scarlet and dark red. 5-6
feet.

Betsy Ross. Flowers of carmine pink in solid
trusses. Green leaves. 3 feet.

Black Beauty. Foliage bronze purple shaded
with black. 5-6 feet.

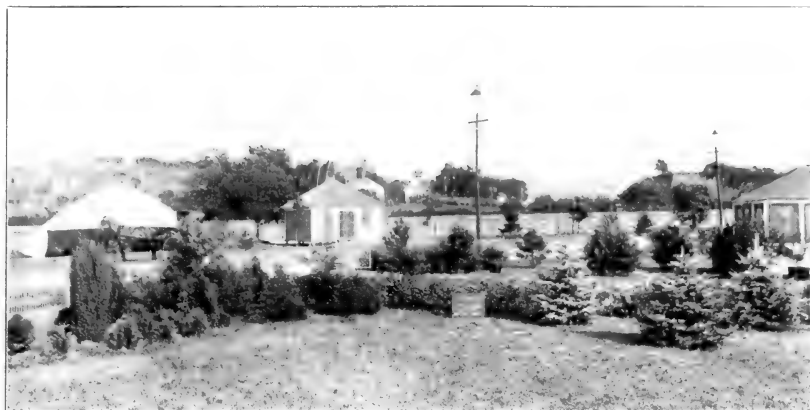
Crimson Bedder. Large bright crimson flow-
ers. Bright green foliage. 3 feet.

Emil Wiegand. Vivid orange-scarlet flowers
from June until severe frost. Light green foliage.
4-5 feet.

King Humbert. The finest of the bronze-
leaved Cannas. Salmon scarlet flowers. 5 feet.

Wm. F. Kasting. Vivid crimson flowers.
Bright green foliage. 3 feet.

Coniferous Evergreens.



Beware of Evergreens that are cheap. Their cheapness indicates that no great pains has been taken in their cultivation, and they are sure to fail except they have been frequently transplanted, root-pruned, and grown a good distance apart. Many varieties are frequently sheared. In this way, we are able to produce plants that will give satisfaction to a critical trade, because they have enough roots to enable them to stand the shock of transplanting. By this, we do not mean to say that there is no risk, but with our careful method of growing and transplanting, the risk is reduced to a minimum.

Evergreens should never be exposed to the sun or wind as the roots are sensitive, and skillful handling is necessary to insure satisfactory results.

ABIES. Fir.

A. var. Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A slender tree of pyramidal and rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

2-3 ft	\$.75 each
3-4 ft	1.00 each

A. var. Canadensis (Hemlock). See Tsuga Canadensis.

18-24 in	\$.75 each
2-2½ ft	1.00 each

A. var. concolor (White Fir). Very hardy and grows rapidly; graceful and most desirable.

18-24 in	\$3.00 each
2-3 ft	5.00 each
3-4 ft	8.00 each

A. var. Fraseri. Similar to the Balsam Fir, with richer and darker foliage.

2-3 ft	\$1.00 each
3-4 ft	1.50 each

A. var. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Symmetrical form, vigorous and hardy. Massive dark green foliage, dark and shiny above, silvery beneath.

2½-3 ft	\$2.50 each
3-3½ ft	4.00 each
4-4½ ft	6.00 each

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

J. var. Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Branches rather slender; leaves pointed and spreading.

2-3 ft	\$2.00 each
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J. var. aurea (Chinese Golden Juniper). Upright form, with young branchlets golden yellow. One of the best yellow-foliaged dwarf evergreens.

9-10 in	\$1.00 each
12-18 in	1.50 each

J. var. communis (Common Juniper). Our common Juniper, with light bluish foliage. One of the hardiest.

18x18 in	\$2.00 each
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J. var. aurea Douglasi (Douglas' Golden Juniper). Golden form of the above. New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter.

12-18 in	\$1.50 each
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J. var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Tree with dense pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage, with tips of branchlets erect.

3-4 ft	\$1.50 each
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J. var. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Grows much like the Irish Juniper but not so compact. Foliage sharp; rather long spreading leaves, the branches drooping at the tips.

3-4 ft	\$1.50 each
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J. var. Sabiba (Savin Juniper). Spreading or procumbent shrubs, rarely with erect stem. Branchlets rather slender. Leaves needle-shape, usually dark green.

3-4 ft	\$1.50 each
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J. var. Virginian (Red or Virginia Cedar). A native form, very common in New England. Tapering, bright, rich green foliage. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown.

3-4 ft	\$1.00 each
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PICEA. Spruce.

P. var. Picea alba (White Spruce). Compact and upright growth. Light silvery green foliage. Used for windbreaks and hedges.

2-3 ft	\$.75 each
3-4 ft	1.00 each



COLORADO SPRUCE.

P. var. Engelmanni (Englemann's Spruce). Form dense and narrow, pyramidal in young trees. Foliage compact and of a bluish tint.

2-3 ft	\$3.00 each
3-4 ft	5.00 each

P. var. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Graceful habit and rapid growth. Foliage dense and dark green. Used for shelters and windbreaks.

18-24 in	\$.50 each
2-3 ft	.75 each
3½-4 ft	1.00 each
5-6 ft	5.00 to \$6.00 each

P. var. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). Graceful Spruce with dark glossy foliage. Slow growth.

2-3 ft	\$1.50 each
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P. var. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Handsome and hardy, of symmetrical and pyramidal habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage.

2-3 ft	\$4.00 each
3-4 ft	5.00 each

P. var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Form of Pungens. Foliage steel-blue. Color uniform.

2½-3 ft	\$6.00 each
3-3½ ft	10.00 each
4-5 ft	12.00 to 15.00 each

PINUS. Pine.

P. var. Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). One of the best evergreens for seashore planting. Vigorous growth. A variety with long dark green stiff needles.

2½-3 ft	\$1.00 each
3-4 ft	1.50 each

P. var. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A tree of conical form; silvery foliage. An elegant and valuable ornamental.

2½ ft	\$2.00 each
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P. var. Pninus Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very valuable where a low, dense, spreading growth is required. Foliage deep green and leaves short. Very hardy.

12-18 in	\$1.50 each
18-24 in	2.50 each

P. var. Strobus (White Pine). Light silvery foliage. Highly ornamental. Should be extensively planted.

2-2½ ft	\$1.00 each
2½-3 ft	1.25 each
3-4 ft	1.50 each

P. var. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). One of the hardest of the Pines. Growth dense. Foliage bluish green. Valuable for shelter.

2½-3 ft	\$1.25 each
3-3½ ft	1.50 each
3½-4 ft	2.00 each

PSEUDOTSUGA.

P. var. Pseudotsuga Douglasi (Douglas' Spruce) From Colorado. Foliage soft dark green of bluish tint. Transplants well.

2½-3 ft	\$1.50 each
3-3½ ft	2.50 each

RETINOSPORA. Japan Cypress.

R. var. filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). A tree of very graceful appearance with bright green foliage, slender, string-like and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental.

2-2½ ft	\$2.00 each
2½-3 ft	2.50 each

R. var. obtusa. Dark fern-like foliage; distinct and beautiful; habit drooping and graceful.

18-24 in	\$1.50 each
2-2½ ft	2.50 each

R. var. nana (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress). A handsome evergreen shrub; dense, bushy growth; foliage extremely dark green and usually very pretty.

18 in	\$2.50 each
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R. var. pisifera. An upright tree; foliage light green and feathery; the branches are somewhat pendulous at the ends.

2-3 ft	\$2.50 each
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R. var. plumosa. Useful for specimens or hedges; foliage light green and plume-like; extensively planted.

2-2½ ft	\$1.50 each
2½-3 ft	2.00 each



PHOTO OF A SECTION OF OUR NEW ENGLAND FAIR PLANTING WHICH WAS AWARDED FIRST HONOR AND BLUE RIBBON SEPTEMBER 3, 1907.

R. var. aurea (Golden Japan Cypress). Golden form of *R. plumosa*.

12-18 in	\$1.00 each
18-24 in	1.50 each

R. var. squarrosa. Choice ornamental tree; Japan form, with steel colored foliage, which is very fine and pretty.

2-2½ ft	\$2.00 each
2½-3 ft	2.50 each

TAXUS. Yew.

T. var. Taxus baccata (English Yew). Branches spreading, forming a broad low head; foliage dark green with bright scarlet berries.

2-2½ ft	\$2.00 each
3-3½ ft	2.75 each

T. var. fastigiata (Irish Yew). One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens; dark glossy green leaves, spirally arranged around the branches.

18-24 in	\$2.50 each
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T. var. brevifolia. A form of the above with short dark green petiolate leaves. A very handsome hardy variety. Rare.

18-24 in	\$2.50 each
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T. var. Thuja occidentalis (American Arbor vitae). Used for single specimens, hedges and windbreaks.

18-24 in	\$.50 each
2-2½ ft	.75 each
2½-3 ft	1.00 each

T. var. aurea (George Peabody's Arbor Vitae). A choice variety, with foliage of the most intense golden color.

2-2½ ft	\$1.50 each
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T. var. globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae). A dense, low, globular bush, with rich green foliage.

18 in	\$1.50 each
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T. var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae). Another low, globular form, with foliage of a distinctly golden tinge.

18-24 in	\$1.00 each
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T. var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). Of very distinct, columnar growth; very densely branched and with foliage of a rich, dark glossy green.

3-3½ ft	\$1.25 each
4½-5 ft	1.75 each

T. var. Siberica Wareana (Siberian Arbor Vitae). A very hardy variety with heavy bluish green foliage. Low-growing.

2-2½ ft	\$1.50 each
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T. var. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae). Very distinct variety, with coarser foliage than the type, and less upright in habit of growth; forms broad, dense bush, giving a rich green effect.

2-2½ ft	\$1.50 each
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T. var. Tom Thumb. Of slow, compact growth and symmetrical habit. Very dwarf.

18-24 in	\$1.50 each
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TSUGA. Hemlock.

T. var. Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock). Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.

18-24 in	\$.75 each
2-2½ ft	1.00 each
2½-3 ft	1.50 each
3-3½ ft	2.50 each



Hardy Evergreen Shrubs.

Evergreen Shrubs are really indispensable, especially where grand masses of colors are desired. To produce the best effects they should be planted in large groups as their handsome dark green foliage is exceedingly attractive even when not in bloom. The flowers vary from creamy white to dark purple, or from pure rose to a deep rich crimson color.

ANDROMEDA.

A. var. florabunda. Valued for its bushy evergreen character and its racemes of white flowers early in the spring.

15-18 in \$1.50 each

A. var. Japonica. One of the most beautiful dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens. The white flowers in racemes and dark green foliage making a beautiful contrast.

15-18 in \$1.50 each

AZALEA.

A. var. amoena. The well known azalea with small evergreen leaves and rose colored flowers, blooming early in spring. \$1.00 each.

BUXUS.

B. var. arborescens (Tree Box). The old well known tree box of gardeners.

2-2½ ft \$2.50 each

B. var. sempervirens (Dwarf Box). The well known sort used for edging. \$8.00 per hundred.

KALMIA. Mountain Laurel.

K. var. latifolia (American Mountain Laurel). Of stout growth with large foliage. Pink blossoms about the middle of June.

18-24 in \$1.50 each \$12.50 per 10
2-2½ ft 2.00 each 15.00 per 10

DAPHNE.

D. var. cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Produces heads of fragrant rosy pink flowers in early May.

8-10 in., bushy \$1.50 each

ILEX. Holly.

I. var. glabra (Ink berry). An upright, much branched shrub, with leaves dark green above and pale beneath.

12 in. clumps \$1.50 each



RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. THE PROPER WAY TO MASS IT WITH LOW FERNS AND EVERGREENS FOR EDGINGS.

MAHONIA.

M. var. aquifolia. Foliage green in summer, changing to bronze in winter. Clusters of yellow flowers expanding in early spring.

18-24 in \$1.00 each

RHODODENDRONS.

There are effects to be had from the beautiful Rhododendrons that cannot well be secured from any other class of plants.

In planting the home grounds, there will often occur offsets in building which are shady and of a northern location. Such a position the Rhododendron loves, providing care is given to properly prepare the bed.

Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants.

The varieties we offer are excellent; in fact, we have handled them for years and know them to be the hardiest there are.

The beautiful native species, maximum, is now very popular and one of the finest for massed plantings. One reason for this is that large specimens are obtainable which produce grand effects. The beautiful pink clusters of flowers in this kind come early in July, after all the hybrids have finished flowering.

Catawbiense is another native sort to be recommended for large or small plantings. The clusters of rose-colored flowers appear in spring, and when used with maximum, help to prolong the flowering period.

It pays to get good plants, but equally important is the preparation of the bed. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for many times over. It is permanent results you are seeking.

Making a Rhododendron Bed.

Dig out the soil to a depth of about four feet and fill in the bottom with about two feet of broken stone or similar material. Finish with good top soil; sod is better if it can be procured. Should the soil be heavy, add a proportion of sand to lighten it. Good drainage is essential. Provide a mulch by covering the top of the ground with a liberal amount of well rotted stable manure. Such a bed will be cool and moist all the time, imitating the conditions under which the plants thrive so wonderfully with only the care Dame Nature gives them.

	Each	Per 10
2-3 ft., bushy	\$2.50	\$20.00
3-4 ft., "	4.00	30.00

Named Varieties of

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The following varieties were among those specified by T. D. Hatfield, in "American Gardening," June 11, 1904, as being perfectly hardy in the New England States, and as having passed through the severe winter of 1903 and 1904.

Album elegans. Very large white.
Album grandiflorum. White and bluish.
Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac, crimped.
Henry W. Sargent. Crimson; large truss.
Roseum grandiflorum. Purplish rose.
Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.
Delicatissimum. White and bluish.
Mrs. Milner. Dark red.
Purpureum grandiflorum. Purplish rose.
Roseum elegans. Fine rose.
Lady Clermont. Rosy scarlet; fine shape.
H. H. Hunnewell. Rich crimson.
 All the above well set with buds.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Vines and Climbers.

These are an indispensable class of plants which give quick results in bloom and foliage, and are used for trellises, verandas, walls, pagolas, and unsightly objects where a quick covering of good foliage is desired.

Our assortment is large, and our plants are field-grown, and extra heavy. Many of them will bloom the first season. We have them in sizes ranging from two to three year old.

Price according to size and selection from 50c to 75c each, unless otherwise noted.

ACTINIDIA.

A. var. arguta. A rapid growing climbing plant. Flowers white with purple center, appearing in early summer.

AKEBIA.

A. var. quinata. A vine with dark green leaves and rosy purple flowers in early summer.

AMPELOPSIS.

A. var. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). The well known native American Ivy. A favorite climber.

A. var. Engelmanni. A good climber growing from 6-10 ft. in a season.

A. var. Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy). Grows rapidly and clings to fence or wall without support. Foliage green in summer, changing to, scarlet in autumn.

CELASTRUS.

C. var. scandens (Climbing Bitter Sweet or Wax Work). Has fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange fruit in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

A. var. sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Leaves, very broad, large and green. Curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

CLEMATIS.

C. var. Henryii. Large, fine form; free grower and bloomer.

C. var. Jackmanni. Large, intense, violet-purple, free in growth and an abundant bloomer.

C. var. Madame Edouard Andre. Large red flowers of a bright variety. Free flowering.

C. var. Paniculata. Luxurious grower, free bloomer and possessing fine foliage. Small fragrant white flowers appearing in profusion in late summer.

EUONYMUS.

E. var. radicans. Clings to walls after fashion of ivy.

E. var. variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

L. var. chinensis. Climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer. Beautiful scarlet berries in the fall.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle or Woodbine.

L. var. flava (Yellow Honeysuckle). A good variety with green leaves and high-yellow, fragrant flowers. Blossoms in spring.

L. var. halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Pure fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow. Blooms from July to September.

L. var. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong rapid grower, producing scarlet flowers.

L. var. belgica (Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

TECOMA. Bignonia or Trumpet Flower.

T. var. radicans. A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

W. var. chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). An elegant, rapid growing, climbing plant. Long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June. \$1.00 each.

W. var. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Like above with white flowers. \$1.00 each.

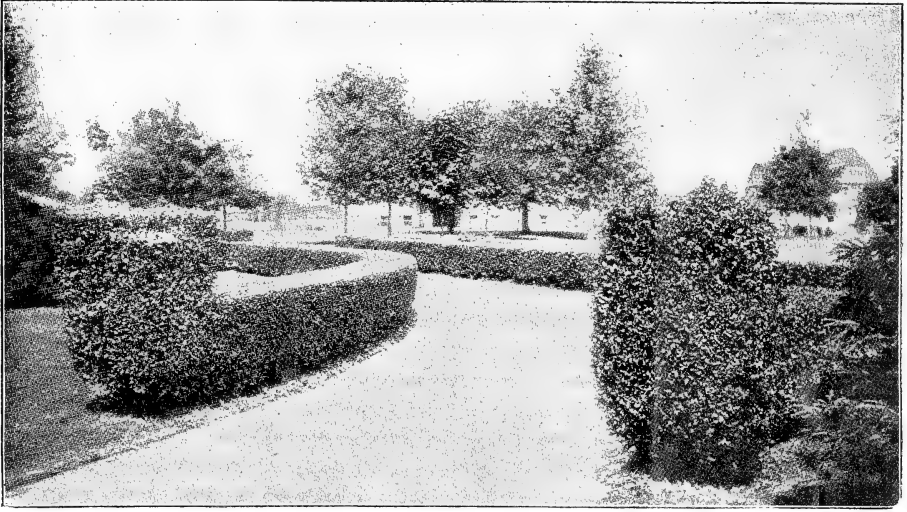
W. var. frutescens (American Wistaria). Lilac purple flowers in racemes.

W. var. magnifica. Resembles frutescens, but flowers are in larger bunches and brighter.

W. var. multijuga. Bears racemes of high-purple flowers, 2-3 ft. in length, latter part of May. \$1.00 each.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE



CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Hardy Hedge Plants.

Ornamental hedges are becoming more popular, for they combine beauty with usefulness. Moreover, the cost is less than for a substantial fence. At the most beautiful summer resorts in America, hedges are abundant, and walls and fences are becoming a thing of the past. We make a specialty of hedge plants and can furnish the best plants obtainable at low 1,000 rates.

Our plants are cut back several times, causing wide branching at the bottom. They are transplanted at one year, wide apart, highly fertilized, cultivated in long fields and dug with great care. The result is fine, stocky, broad-based plants, with numerous fibrous roots, economically and well grown.

RULES FOR PLANTING HEDGES.

In establishing a hedge privet, barberry, or any other deciduous shrub, it is advisable to plant a single row instead of a double row. A trench at least two feet wide and 20 inches deep should be dug, and the bottom covered with good manure, over which a surfacing of loam must be placed, so as to bring the shrubs a little lower than when growing in the nursery.

Plant privet 12 inches apart. Berberis, Japan quince and other more spreading shrubs can be planted 18 inches apart in the row. Plant firmly and water thoroughly, and, if possible, mulch the surface with manure. Newly planted privet requires to be cut back hard in early summer, but not in the fall. In all cases endeavor to secure a dense, thick growth from the base of the plants by judicious pruning when young. Japan quince, barberry, and also privet after the first season, may be pruned in the spring or after flowering.

Evergreens of dwarf habit and bushy should be planted two to three feet apart. Norway Spruces require from two to three feet in the row, according to the size of the trees. Care must be taken not to allow evergreens to be exposed to the sun or to get dry when planting. Turn water into the trench if possible, when filling in the earth, thus firmly settling the earth around the roots.

The flowering shrubs are ornamental hedge plants par excellence. We are growing largely for hedges Berberis Thunbergii and Iboia Privet.

EVERGREEN HEDGES.

The evergreen hedge, being attractive at all periods, summer and winter, has in this respect one advantage over the deciduous kinds.

To gain the best results with these plants they must be carefully planted in good soil. There is a tendency then to allow them to shift for themselves instead of annually mulching and enriching the surrounding soil. The lack of this attention accounts for many failures in growing these hedges.

Never attempt to grow an evergreen hedge in a shady place. It will not succeed unless, perhaps, the Hemlock Spruce, if given great care.

Prune your evergreen hedge about June, and it will encourage a strong growth during the summer. In late September a slight trimming of the growth to give the hedge form will complete the work.

The figures in parenthesis following the sizes indicate the proper distance to set the plants apart to secure the best results.



C. var. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. The bright, glossy, green foliage and long thorns are very ornamental, and well adapts this form for hedge effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 ft. (2 ft.)			25.00
4-5 ft. (3 ft.)			30.00

P. picea excelsa. Norway Spruce. A well known and highly ornamental hedging plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in. (18 in.)	\$.50	\$3.50	\$25.00
2-3 ft. (2 ft.)	.75	6.00	50.00
3-4 ft. (3 ft.)	1.00	8.00	75.00

T. thuja occidentalis. American Arbor Vitæ. Makes a very desirable hedge, not only making a good, compact one, but useful as a wind break.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in. (15 in.)			\$20.00
2-2½ ft. (18 in.)			30.00
2½-3 ft. (2 ft.)			50.00
3-3½ ft. (2½ ft.)			100.00

Quotations furnished on large sizes on application.

T. var. tsuga canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. Our native Hemlock Spruce is naturally so graceful and ornamental that when grown in hedge form the effect is grand. It will lend itself to any form by judicious pruning. Our stock cannot be surpassed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in. (18 in.)			\$40.00
2-2½ ft. (2 ft.)			60.00
2½-3 ft. (2½ ft.)			75.00

Quotations furnished on larger sizes on application.

BERBERIS-BARBERRY.

Many beautiful effects are obtainable with the Berberries and their hardy nature recommends them for all purposes.

The foliage is very effective, especially in the fall, when it changes to such glorious colorings.

B. var. ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry. Dark green foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$.50	\$3.50	
2-3 ft.	1.00	7.50	

B. var. sieboldii. Resembles our native barberry, but foliage and berries are larger.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$.50	\$3.50	\$25.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	7.50	

B. var. Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. A good dwarf, bushy hedge. The foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental and attractive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12-18 in.		\$15.00	per 100
18-24 in.		18.00	" "
2-2½ ft.		25.00	" "

B. var. vulgaris. Common Barberry. Hardy and well adapted for hedging purposes and shrubbery borders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$.25	\$2.00	
3-4 ft.	.50	3.50	

B. var. purpurea. Purple Barberry. Effective for color display among shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12-18 in.	\$.25	\$2.00	
2-3 ft.	.50	3.50	

L. var. ligustrum ibota. Ibota Privet. Highly valued where a hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright growing form.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.		\$15.00	
2-3 ft.		20.00	
3-4 ft.		25.00	

L. var. regelianum. The foliage has a pendulous habit, giving to the hedge a most pleasing appearance. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12-18 in. (6 in.)		\$12.00	
18-24 in. (9 in.)		15.00	

L. var. ovalifolium. California Privet. The well known hedge, giving satisfaction except in extreme northern localities.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft. (12 in.)		\$10.00	
3-4 ft. (18 in.)		15.00	

R. var. Rhamnus Cathartica. Buckthorn. An old and well-known hedging plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 ft.		\$20.00	



EFFECTIVE PLANTING OF HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Hardy Perennials.

The HARDY PERENNIALS are indispensable, and they should be extensively used in every garden where flowers are wanted. Indeed, the increasing demand for this class of plants has caused us to make this a very prominent feature of our business, and our stock comprises more than 50,000 field-grown plants that will bloom the first season.

Our collection is already large, and we are constantly increasing it by adding many new varieties each year which seems to be of merit. By a careful selection of these plants, a gorgeous supply of flowers may be had from early spring until late autumn.

The use of these plants is rapidly succeeding the large amount of bedding stock which has to be annually renewed at a large expense and annoyance. Let the garden be well and thoroughly stocked with all forms of hardy plants, combined with strong flowering shrubs, and this yearly recurring expense will be dispensed with, and our gardens will gratify the desire and charm the sense.

We urge those who have never undertaken the thorough culture of hardy plants to commence with a few varieties most easily grown, and gradually increase their collection from season to season, and our word for it, it will lead to a confession that there is nothing in the way of "bedding out" or "ribbon" gardening which can compare in any way to the beauty and refined charm of the IRISES, PERENNIAL POPPIES, EVENING PRIM-ROSES, ANEMONES, DELPHINIUMS, PEONIAS, CAMPANULAS, PYRETHRUMS, PHLOX and a host of others which this catalogue describes and offers.

PRICES.

Single plants of any variety	\$.25
Ten plants in any assortment	2.00
One hundred plants in any assortment	18.00
One hundred plants, our selection	15.00
Except otherwise noted.	

ACHILLEA. Yarrow.

A. var. millefolium roseum (Red-flowered Yarrow). Rosy lilac flowers. 15 inches. June to August.

A. var. "The Pearl." Small double white flowers. 1 foot. July.

ACONITUM. Aconite.

A. var. autumnale. Deep blue flowers in panicles. 4 feet. September.

ANEMONE. Wind Flower.

A. var. japonica. Bright purplish rose flowers with yellow center. 2½ feet. September to November.

A. var. alba. Pure white flowers, with golden yellow center. 2 feet. September.

A. var. Queen Charlotte. Large rose-colored flowers. 2 feet. September.

A. var. Whirlwind. Double white flowers in autumn.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile.

A. var. tinctoria (Hardy Golden Marguerite). Golden yellow flowers. 18 inches. July to November.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

A. var. alpina. Showy blue flowers. 9-18 inches. June and July.

A. var. caerulea. Bluish white flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

A. var. canadensis (Wild Columbine). Scarlet sepals and yellow petals. June and July.

A. var. glandulosa. Deep blue flowers. 12 inches. April and May.

A. var. skinnerii. Crimson sepals and light green petals. 3 feet. June to September.

ARMERIA. Thrift, Sea Pink.

A. var. formosa. White flowers in heads. 6 inches. June and July.

A. var. maritima. Rosy lilac. 6 inches. June and July.

ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy.

A. var. bessarubicus. Violet blue flowers. 18 inches. Fall.

A. var. grandiflorus. Violet blue. 2 feet. October.

A. var. Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Bluish purple, 4 feet.

A. var. ruber. Rich crimson flowers. 4-5 feet September.

A. var. Novae Belgii. Blue. 3-5 feet.

A. var. albus. Pure white. 2-3 feet.

A. var. Lady Trevelyan. White. 4 feet.

ASTILBE. Japan Spiraea.

A. var. japonica. Small, pure white flowers in panicles. May.



CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo.

B. var. australis (Blue False Indigo). Deep blue flowers in racemes. 2-5 feet. June.

BELLIS. English Daisies.

B. var. perennis. Various colors. 3 inches. April to June.

BOCCONIA. Plume-Poppy.

B. var. cordata. Long spikes of white flowers. 6-8 feet. August.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower.

C. var. carpatica. Deep blue flowers through the summer. 6 inches.

C. var. carpatica alba. White form of the above.

C. var. Medium. Canterbury Belle. Blue flowers. 1-2 feet. June and July.

C. var. alba. White form of the above.

C. var. calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). Blue flowers. 1-2 feet. June and July.

C. var. persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower). Blue flowers. 1-1½ feet. July.

C. var. persicifolia alba. White form of the above.

C. var. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Blue flowers. 4-5 feet. September.

C. var. pyramidalis alba. White form of the above.



DELPHINIUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

C. var. leucanthemum hybridum. White flowers. 2½ feet. August and September.

C. var. maximum. White flowers. 2½ feet. August and September.

C. var. King Edward. White flowers. 3 feet. July and August.

C. var. ulginosum. White flowers. 3 feet. July to October.

POMPON VARIETIES.

Aberdeen. Bright maroon.

Agrippina. Pink.

Bill Records. Yellow.

Flora. White.

Grace Darling. Lilac.

Ruby Queen. Dark red.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed.

C. var. grandiflora. Large yellow flowers. 3 feet. Early summer.

C. var. lanceolata. Golden yellow flowers. 1-3 feet. June.

C. var. rosea. Rose colored flowers. 6 inches. July and August.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

D. var. chinense. Blue flowers. 1-2 feet. June to August.

D. var. chinense album. White form of the above.

D. var. elatum. Blue flowers. 4-5 feet. June to August.

D. var. formosum. Indigo flowers. 2-3 feet. June to August.

D. var. Mixed Hybrids. Various colors. 2-3 feet. June to August.

DIANTHUS. Pink.

D. var. barbatus (Sweet William). Flowers a variety of colors.

D. var. plumarius (Her Majesty). Double white flowers. 6 inches. May.

DICENTRA OR DIELYTRA. Bleeding-Heart.

D. var. eximia. Rose color. All summer. 12 inches.

D. var. formosa. Bright red flowers. 6 inches. May.

D. var. spectabilis. Rosy-crimson flowers. 1-2 feet. May.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant.

D. var. alba. White. 12-18 inches. June.

D. var. rubra. Red. 12-18 inches. June.

DIGITALIS. Fox Glove.

D. var. grandiflorus. Yellow flowers. 2-3 feet. June and July.

D. var. rosea. Pink flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

ECHINACEA. Hedgehog Cone-Flower.

E. var. purpurea. Purple flowers. 2-3 feet. August.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily.

F. var. caerulea. Light blue flowers. 1 foot. June and July.

F. var. fol. aurea. Leaves variegated with yellow.

F. var. subcordata. White flowers. 9 inches.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower.

G. var. aristata. Red flowers. 2 feet. June to October.

G. var. grandiflora compacta. Various colors. 1½ feet. August to October.

GYPSOPHILA. Chalk Plant.

G. var. paniculata (Infant's Breath). Small white flowers in panicles. 4 feet high. July.

HELENIUM. Sneezeweed.

H. var. autumnale superbum. Clear yellow flowers. 5 feet. September.

H. var. grandicephalum var. cupreum. Coppery crimson flowers. 18-24 inches. July.

H. var. hoopseii. Bright orange flowers. 3-5 feet.



A BED OF DIGITALIS BORDERED WITH HARDY DIANTHUS.

HELIANTHUS. Perennial Sunflower.

H. var. decapetalus. Yellow flowers in panicles. 5 feet. September.

H. var. maximiliani. Long willow-like leaves. 6 feet. September.

H. var. mollis. Lemon yellow flowers. 5 feet.

H. var. rigidus. Golden yellow flowers. 3-5 feet. August.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

H. var. flava (Yellow Day Lily). Large clusters of golden yellow flowers. 2 feet. June.

H. var. fulva (Common Day Lily). Orange yellow flowers in clusters. 3 feet. July.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root.

H. var. sanguinea. Bright crimson flowers in panicles. 18 inches. June.

HIBISCUS. Rose Mallow.

H. var. moschuetos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Light purplish red flowers. 3-4 feet. July to September.

H. var. albus (Crimson Eye). Large showy white flowers with crimson eye. 3-4 feet. August.

H. var. roseus. Showy rose-colored flowers in August. 3-4 feet.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Single mixed. Various colors. 6-8 feet. June to August.

Double yellow. 6-8 feet. June to August.

Double red. 6-8 feet. June to August.

Double pink. 6-8 feet. June to August.

IBERIS. Candytuft.

I. var. corraefolia. Compact heads of pure white flowers. Early spring.

IRIS. Fleur de Lis.**JAPANESE IRIS.**

In July, after the German Iris has ceased flowering, the large flowers of the Japanese Iris appear. Flowers are broad and flat and of various colors. 3-4 feet in height.

I. var. Alba Plena. Double white. 3-4 feet. July.

I. var. Alida. White. Six petals.

I. var. Blue Beard. Blue. Three petals.

I. var. Blue Danube. Rich blue.

I. var. Blue Jay. Azure blue. Three petals.

I. var. Commodore Perry. Dark red.

I. var. Eclairier. Double white.

I. var. Gold Bound. Double white. Yellow center.

I. var. Hyde Park. Reddish purple.

I. var. Mahogany. Dark red. Nine petals.

I. var. Navy Blue. Dark blue. Six petals.

I. var. Painted Lady. White, striped with pink.



ORIENTAL POPPY.

The German Iris is among the most showy, beautiful and valuable of early blooming hardy perennials. Prefers a dry, well-drained situation. We have included in our list only the best and most distinct varieties.

GERMAN IRIS.

- I. var. Aurora.* Golden yellow. June.
- I. var. Blue Bird.* Bright blue.
- I. var. Celeste.* Blue.
- I. var. Darius.* Chrome yellow.
- I. var. Florentine.* Yellow.
- I. var. Madame Chereau.* White fringed violet.
- I. var. Pallada Speciosa.* Lavender.
- I. var. Queen of May.* Rosy lavender.
- I. var. Rebecca.* Yellow and brown.
- I. var. Sampson.* Yellow and russett.
- I. var. Sapho.* Purple.
- I. var. Silver King.* Silvery white.

LILIUM. The Lilies.

- L. var. auratum.* White spotted. 3 feet. July.
- L. var. candidum* (Annunciation Lily). White 6 feet. June.
- L. var. longiflorum multiflorum* (Easter Lily). White. 2½ feet. June.
- L. var. album.* White. 2-3 feet. August and September.
- L. var. roseum.* Rose. 2-3 feet. August and September.

L. var. superbum. Orange-red. 4-5 feet. July and August.

L. var. tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). Orange spotted. 4-5 feet. August.

LINUM. Flax.

L. var. perenne. Fine blue flowers. July.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower.

L. var. cardinalis. Spikes of fiery cardinal flowers. 2-3 feet. August.

LUPINUS. Lupine.

L. var. polyphyllus. Purple flowers. 2-3 feet. April to June.

L. var. perennis. Blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower.

L. var. chalcidonica. Bright scarlet flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

L. var. alba. White flowers. 2 feet. June and July.

LYTHRUM. Purple Loosestrife.

L. var. roseum. Spikes of pink flowers. 2-3 feet. July and August.

L. var. salicaria. Reddish purple flowers. 2-3 feet. July and August.

MONARDA. Horse-Mint, or Balm.

M. var. didyma (Bee-Balm or Oswego Tea). Showy scarlet flowers. 2-3 feet. June to August.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

P. var. nudicale (Iceland Poppy). Various colors. 6 inches. May.

P. var. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Large, deep scarlet flowers. 18 inches. June.

PEONIAS.

The Peonias almost rival the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom. The plants are so hardy that they require no protection in the severest climates than that which they afford themselves. The foliage is of a beautiful deep-green color making a striking contrast with the bright colors of the flowers. They blossom early in June. Our collection has been made up with care, and includes the best and most distinct varieties.

P. var. Comte de Diesbach. Dark red. 75c. each.

P. var. Festiva Maxima. White. \$1.00 each.

P. var. Formosa Alba. White.

P. var. Francis Ortegal. Dark crimson.

P. var. Gen. Bertrand. Light rose.

P. var. Grandiflora Rosea. Light rose.

P. var. Humei. Rose.

P. var. Louis Van Houtte. Dark red. 75c. each.



PEONIAS.

- P. var. Lilacina Plentissima.** Flesh.
P. var. Lutescens. White.
P. var. Marie Lemoine. White.
P. var. Ne Plus Ultra. Pink.
P. var. Nellie Pleas. Rose.
P. var. Officinalis Alba. White.
P. var. Officinalis Rubra. Red.
P. var. Phormis. Deep red.
P. var. Queen Victoria. Blush.
P. var. Rubra Triumph. Dark red.
P. var. Tenuifolia flore pleno. Red. 75c. each
P. var. Washington. Light red.
P. var. Zoe Calot. Rose.

- P. var. Independence.** White.
P. var. LaCandeur. White. Dwarf.
P. var. La Cygne. Salmon rose. Dwarf.
P. var. L'Evenment. Pink.
P. var. Lothair. Salmon. Red eye.
P. var. Le Pole du Nord. White with crimson center.

PHLOX.

One of the finest autumn flowers. Flowers in July and August. Flowers are of fine form, and are of bright and varied colors. The third year the plants flower tolerable well, but after that, they do not thrive as well. The old plants should be taken up in the fall and divided. A better plan is to secure a fresh collection each year, and keep up a succession of young plants from cuttings. Best time for planting is in the autumn. Our plants are large, and field-grown.

- P. var. Boule de Feu.** Bright red.
P. var. Bouquet Fleuri. White, crimson eye.
P. var. Cross of Honor. Striped lilac.
P. var. Coquelicot. Orange scarlet.
P. var. Champs Elysee. Purple crimson.
P. var. Caran d'Ache. Rosy crimson.
P. var. Epopee. Reddish-violet.
P. var. Eclairer. Carmine.
P. var. Embarrassment. Bright orange.
P. var. Fiance. White.
P. var. Hector. Pink.



PERENNIAL PHLOX.



.PLATYCODON.

- P. var. Lumineux.** Rose.
P. var. Madame P. Langier. Geranium red.
P. var. Matador. Orange red.
P. var. Montegard. Deep crimson.
P. var. Ornament. Bright pink.
P. var. Premier Minister. Rosy white.
P. var. Queen. White.
P. var. R. P. Struthers. Bright pinkish salmon.
P. var. Richard Wallace. White with rose center.
P. var. Thebaide. Salmon red.
P. var. Terre Neuve. Gray Lilac.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragonhead.

- P. var. virginica.** Flesh or purple flowers in spikes. 2-3 feet. July.
P. var. virginica alba. White flowers in dense racemes. 2-3 feet. July.

PLATYCODON. Japanese Bellflowers.

- P. var. grandiflorum.** Large blue flowers. June and July.
P. var. grandiflorum album. White flowers. 2-3 feet. June and July.
P. var. mariesii. Blue flowers. 1½ feet. June to October.

PRIMULA. Primrose.

- P. var. polyanthus.** Various colors. 6 inches. April to June.

PYRETHRUM. Feverfew.

- P. var. roseum.** Rose colored. 1-2 feet. September.
P. var. ulginosum (Giant Daisy). White plants with yellow disk. 4-5 feet. September.

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup.

- R. var. acris fl. pl.** Yellow flowers. 1-2 feet. April to June.

RUDBECKIA. Cone Flower.

- R. var. fulgida.** Orange yellow flowers with dark purple center. 1-2 feet. June and July.

- R. var. laciniata fl. pl.** (Golden Glow). Double, deep golden-yellow flowers. 6-8 feet. July to September.

- R. var. Newmanii** (Black Eyed Susan). Orange flowers. 1-2 feet. August and September.

SEDUM. Stone-Crop.

- S. var. spectabile.** Showy clusters of rosy purple flowers. 1-2 feet.

SPIRAEA. Meadow-Sweet.

- S. var. japonica.** White flowers. 1-2 feet. May and June.

- S. var. lobata** (Queen of the Prairie). Deep rose flowers. 2-3 feet. June.

- S. var. palmata elegans.** Large white flowers. 2 feet. June.

STOKESIA. Stoke's Aster.

- S. var. cyanea.** Sky blue flowers from September until frosts. 12 inches.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.

- T. var. virginica.** Blue flowers in profusion all summer. 18-24 inches.

- T. var. virginica alba.** White form of the above.

TRITOMA. Flame-flower. Torch Lily.

- T. var. pfitzeri.** Coral-colored flowers. 1-2 feet. July to October.

- T. var. tuckii.** Salmon red flowers. 3-4 feet. July and August.

- T. var. uvaria.** Red flowers. 3-4 feet. July and August.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

- V. var. longifolia subsessilis.** Beautiful amythest blue flowers. 2 feet. August to October.

- V. var. spicata var. rosea.** Purplish pink flowers in spikes. 15-18 inches. July.

VINCA. Myrtle, or Periwinkle.

- V. var. caerulea minor.** A blue flowering trailing evergreen.

- V. var. major variegata.** Trailing habit. Leaves margined with yellow.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS.

We only list a limited number of these, but they represent a few of the choicest varieties for this part of New England. If other sorts are wanted, correspond with us, and send list for estimate. Our experience in handling FRUIT TREES and SMALL FRUITS has been extensive. In 1893, we planted 1448 Baldwin Apple trees for one client in Auburn, Mass., and, notwithstanding, a dry season followed, only two trees failed. This is the largest orchard in this section of the state so far as we know.

Our trees are larger than those ordinarily sold, and will give quicker results. In some varieties, we can furnish transplanted trees of nearly bearing age.

Stocky trees, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per 10; extra sized 75 cts. and \$1.00 each.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Planting.—Cut off broken roots and cut the ends of large roots smooth. Prepare a hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out in their natural position. Pack the soil firmly around them.

Pruning.—Blackberries and Blackcaps. Cut close to the ground when planted. Cut off the tops of the young shoots in summer when two feet high. This will make them branch and produce more fruit. Do not neglect this pruning until the canes are six feet high. Allow but four to six canes to a hill. Remove the old canes after fruiting, and the following spring shorten in the side branches. In a small garden tie to a wire, trellis or stakes.

Red Raspberries.—Prune same as above excepting the summer pruning.

Currants and Gooseberries need very little pruning; merely remove the branches that are over two or three years old.

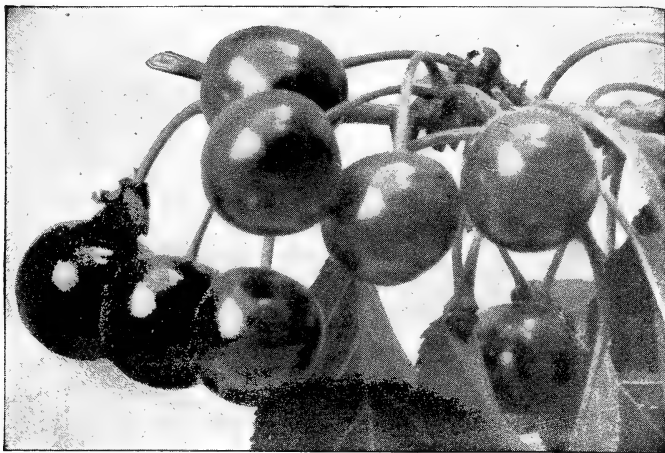
Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Plum and Quince.—When planting, prune to reduce the top by one-half to three-quarters. Cut just above a strong bud. Do not leave opposite branches, that form crotches to be easily broken.

Later Pruning.—Remove weak branches, water sprouts or suckers, and branches that cross and rub. Some cut back one-half of each year's growth of the peach, on rich soil. If the flower-buds are partly winter-killed, do not cut back, as it reduces the flowers and fruit.

Cut all branches close, and paint all wounds over two inches in diameter with coal tar or thick paint. Old decayed cavities should be cleaned out, painted and filled with cement. Split crotches should be bolted together at or above the break. We furnish experts for this work.

Grapes.—Cut grape-vines back to two buds when planting. Train the two shoots from these buds to a trellis or building, and the shoots will bear the following year. The next winter these shoots may be cut back to spurs of one or two buds, or the whole arm cut off to the trunk of the vine, and the new canes tied to the wire as before. During the summer, bearing shoots may be allowed to hang down, or tied to upper wire.

Time to Prune.—Most severe pruning should be done when the plant is dormant, between October and April.



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRY.

STANDARD APPLES.**SUMMER.**

Stocky trees, 50c. each; \$4.50 per 10; extra sized 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Early Harvest. A small July apple of fine acid flavor. Straw colored.

Red Astrachan. Deep crimson; juicy, medium sized. August.

Sweet Bough. Medium sized, pale greenish-yellow. Bears abundantly in August.

Williams Favorite. Bright red, medium sized fruit in August and September. Agreeable flavor.

Yellow Transparent. Medium sized. Skin pale yellow. Juicy, sub-acid. August.

AUTUMN.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large streaked with red and yellow. October.

Fall Pippin. Yellow green, brown on one side. Mellow, October.

Fameuse. Deep crimson, vigorous growth. November to January.

Gravenstein. Yellow skin spotted with orange and crimson. September and October.

Maiden's Blush. Brilliant crimson cheek. Sub-acid flavor. October.

Porter. Medium to large. Yellow. September.

Pound Sweet. Large yellowish green. October to January.

Wealthy. Medium large, yellow with deep crimson shading. October to November.

WINTER.

Baldwin. Fruit large; bright red. December to March.

Hubbardston. Large striped yellow and red. Juicy. October to April.

King. Large, striped and blotched with crimson. Rich aromatic flavor. December to March.

McIntosh. Medium size. Red, tender and juicy. October to February.

Northern Spy. Red stripe, and rich in flavor. Winter.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellowish green fruit. November to February.

Roxbury Russett. Dull green, covered with brownish yellow russett. Winter.

Talman's Sweet. Medium, pale yellow, tinged with red. November to April.

Yellow Bellflower. Skin pale, lemon yellow with a blush. Winter.

CRAB APPLES.

Stocky trees, 50c. each; \$4.50 per 10; extra sized 75c. each.

General Grant. Large striped with red. Sub-acid flavor. October.

Hyslop. Large, dark red. Excellent for cider. October.

Martha. Bright glossy yellow, shaded with red. October and November.

Transcendent. Yellow striped with red. September and October.

Whitney. Carmine. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. August.

CHERRIES.**SWEET.**

Stocky trees, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10.

Black Eagle. Deep purple, rich and highly flavored. Early July.

Black Tartarian. Large heart-shaped. Black. Middle of June.

Coe's Transparent. Pale amber. Tender and sweet flavor. Early.

Gov. Wood. Large, light yellow, shaded with red. Middle of June.

May Duke. Large. Dark red. Juicy, sub-acid. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Heart-shaped, pale yellow, spotted with red. Late.

Rockport. Large bright red. Sweet and rich. Early June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, deep black. Tender and juicy.

Windsor. Liver colored. July.

Yellow Spanish. Yellow heart. Very productive.

SOUR.

Early Richmond. Fine pie cherry, retaining its fruit without rotting.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black.



JAPANESE PLUMS.

PEACHES.

35c. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

EARLY.**Champion.** Rich and juicy. Creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. August.**Crosby.** Fruit roundish, yellow with streaks of carmine. August.**Greensboro.** Skin crimson with yellowish streaks. Flesh white and juicy. August.**Hale's Early.** A good white, freestone peach of medium size. August.**MEDIUM.****Crawford.** Early. Large, yellow freestone. September.**Elberta.** Yellow freestone of good size and flavor. Early September.**Morris White.** A canning peach of excellent flavor. Middle of September.**Mountain Rose.** White freestone, very juicy. Early of September.**Old Mixon.** Large and juicy with pale flesh. Middle of September.**LATE.****Crawford's Late.** A yellow freestone of good size. Last of September.**Stump the World.** Red and white. Good size. End of September.**Ward's Late.** White flesh.**STANDARD PEARS.**

Stocky trees, 75c. each; \$6.00 per 10; extra sized, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Bartlett. Large, rich flavor. Bears abundantly. Middle of September.**Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow. Flesh white. Juicy. October.**Beurre Bosc.** Large, russety pear with long neck. Delicious. September and October.**Clapp's Favorite.** Large. Rich flavor.**Louise Bonne.** Yellow with dark red cheek. Vinous and rich. September and October.**Seckel.** The well known small and juicy pear. September and October.**Sheldon.** Cinnamon brown pear. Juicy. October.**Vermont Beauty.** A highly colored pear. Juicy. October.**Worden Seckel.** An improved form of the common Seckel, fruit being of the uniform size.**WINTER.****Dana's Hovey.** Small but of fine quality. November to January.**Lawrence.** Medium. Lemon yellow and juicy. November and December.**Winter Nellis.** Medium size. Dull russett. December and January.**DWARF PEARS.**

Where space is limited, this form is valuable, and produces a good quantity of first-class fruit.

Bartlett Kieffer**Beurre d'Anjou** Lawrence**Clapp's Favorite** Seckel**Duchess d'Angouleme**

75 c. each; \$6.00 per 10.



GOOSEBERRY

QUINCE.

Stocky trees, 75c. each; \$6.00 per 10.

Bourgeat. A new variety. Rich golden.

Champion. A vigorous and productive variety.

Meech's Prolific. Early bearing. Very productive.

Orange. Large, bright golden yellow. Very productive.

Rea's Mammoth. A large and fine variety of the Orange Quince.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Stocky trees, 75c. each; \$6.00 per 10.

Bradshaw. A large and early plum. Dark violet-red. Juicy.

Lombard. Medium size. Violet red. September.

Reine Claude. Large. Fine flavor. Green. Middle to the end of September.

Shropshire Damson. A medium sized, dark purple variety. October.

Yellow Egg. A large egg-shaped yellow plum. End of August.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Abundance. Large, amber colored, turning to bright cherry red. Juicy. Early.

Burbank. Large. Clear cherry red. Abundant bearer. Early September.

Red June. Medium to large. Purplish red. Flesh yellow. Early.

Satsuma. Large. Dark red. Flesh dark red.

Wickson. Large, glowing carmine, with heavy white bloom.

CURRENTS.

\$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Black Naples. Large and fine. Black.

Cherry. Red. A heavy bearer.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit red and large.

Lee's Prolific. Large and productive.

Perfection. Color bright red, flavor rich and sub-acid. A great bearer.

Red Cross. Red. Mild pleasant flavor. Very productive.

Versailles. Red. A heavy bearer.

White Grape. Very large. Mild and excellent.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. A fine green gooseberry. Bears heavily. 25c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100

Houghton. Medium pale red berries. Slender grower. 25c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Industry. A dark red variety, rich in flavor. 35c. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Josselyn. Red. Large and productive. 35c. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

75c. per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Agawam. Medium size. Jet black. Sweet.

Erie. Fruit large. Hardy and productive.

Rathbun. Berries extra large. Jet black.

Snyder. Medium sized. Sweet and productive.

Wachusett. Fruit medium sized. Sweet.

Wilson's Early. Large, luscious and sweet. Ripens early.

GRAPES.

2 yr., 50c.; 3 yr., 75c.

BLACK.

Campbell's Early. Light purple. Rich and vinous flavor. Ripens early.

Concord. Black. Hardy, productive and reliable.

Moore's Early. Berry large, round and black. Ripens early.

Worden. Bunch large and compact. Large berries.

RED.

Agawam. Large. Flesh tender and juicy. A good grower.

Brighton. Flesh rich and sweet. Ripens early.

Catawba. Sweet. Bunches large and loose.

Delaware. The well known small but sweet grape.

Salem. Berries, large. Flesh tender and sweet.

Vergennes. Large ripens with the Concord.

WHITE.

Green Mountain. A fine white grape. Not well known as yet.

Moore's Diamond. Berry medium size. Color greenish white.

Niagara. Berry large, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when ripe.

Pocklington. Berry large. Golden yellow.

RASPBERRIES.

75c. per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Columbian. Excellent flavored fruit of large size. Red.

Cuthbert. Hardysweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Golden Queen. Large, firm, amber-colored berry, of good quality.

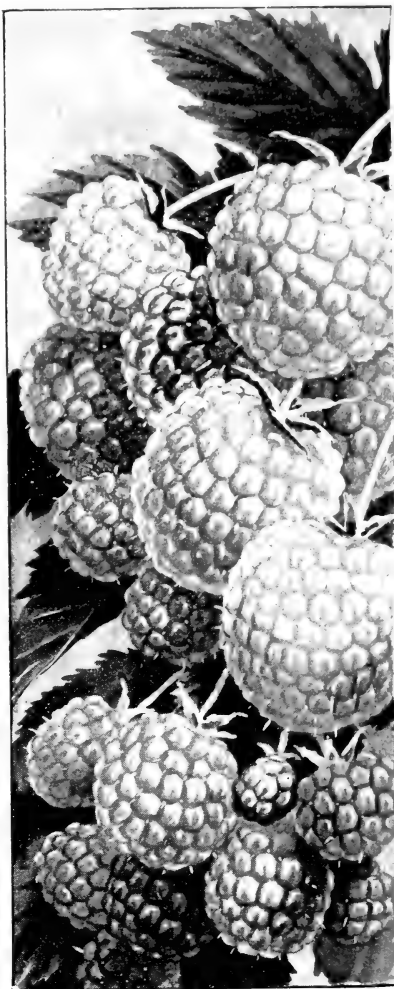
Gregg. The well-known black cap. Fruit large.

Loudon. Large, beautiful red berry. Good quality.

Mariboro. The best early red raspberry. Hardy and productive.

Shaffer's Colossal. Fruit large and productive. Vigorous and productive.

Souhegan. An old reliable variety. Productive and hardy.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

ESCULENT ROOTS.**ASPARAGUS.**

Conover's Colossal	\$2.00 per 100
Bar's Mammoth	2.00 " "
Palmetto	2.00 " "

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnaeus	25c. each	\$2.00 per 10
Monarch	50c. " "	4.00 " "

Strawberries.

The STRAWBERRY will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use we recommend planting one foot apart in the row, the rows five feet apart, only allowing enough runners to grow so as to form a bed three feet wide; all the rest should be pinched off. It is advisable to cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed as the plants begin to grow in the early spring. Pot-grown plants can be set out in August and September and will yield a fair amount of fruit the following year. Those marked * have imperfect flowers and must be planted near the perfect flowered kinds to insure fertilization. All not marked are perfect-flowering.

Plants, 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

We can furnish potted plants of the following varieties in August and September. \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Brandywine. One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended upon for heavy crops on a variety of soils.

***Bubach.** A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities.

Beder Wood. One of the heaviest fruiters. Berries crimson, moderately firm.

Clyde. Very fruitful, small berry; bright red, very showy.

***Cardinal.** A late introduction which has leaped into popular favor by the sheer force of its intrinsic merits.

Gandy. The best shipping long-keeping Strawberry, as late as the latest of well-tested sorts.

Glen Mary. Plants vigorous, extra fruitful of fine berries that hold their size to the end of the season.

***Haverland.** It yields enormous crops of superb berries. Early and one of the most valuable market sorts.

Jessie. Berries large, handsome, dark red. A good pollenizer for imperfect-flowered sorts.

Marshall. Berries very large, handsome, high-colored; of extra quality. Early.

Michel's Early. One of the earliest varieties. Very resistant to frost, drought and rust.

Nick Ohmer. A fine, fancy market berry and always superb for the table. A giant in size.

Palmer. A new first early sort that promises to lead the market.

***President.** A fine variety producing berries of the largest size. Plant strong and vigorous; season medium.

Rough Rider. Berries large; very firm; very productive.

***Sample.** Plants strong and healthy. Produces dark colored berries in profusion.

Senator Dunlap. Ripens early. Fruit good size and regular form.

***Warfield.** Ripens early. Berries good flavor.



PLANTING DIRECTIONS.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received in Frosty Weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in some cool place, cool but free from frost, until thoroughly thawed. The goods can then be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. If they are treated in this way, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees that are secured in the Fall for Spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds. The situation should always be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet apart, and the Dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Pears, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The great-distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.

Strawberries (see under Strawberries).

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way	2729	At 15 feet apart each way	200
" 5 " " " "	1742	" 18 " " " "	135
" 6 " " " "	1200	" 20 " " " "	110
" 8 " " " "	680	" 25 " " " "	70
" 10 " " " "	430	" 30 " " " "	50
" 12 " " " "	325		

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

GENERAL INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Abies	25	Dicentra or Dielytra	36	Peaches	43
Acer	5	Dictamnus	36	Pears	43
Achillea	35	Diervilla	15	Peonias	38
Aconitum	35	Digitalis	36	Persica	11
Actinidia	30	Echinacea	36	Philadelphus	17
Aesculus	7	Eleagnus	16	Phlox	39
Ailanthus	8	Euonymus	16, 31	Physostegia	40
Akebia	30	Exochorda	16	Picea	25
Alnus	8	Fagus	10	Pinus	26
Amelanchier	8, 14	Forsythia	16	Platanus	11
Amorpha	14	Fraxinus	16	Platycodon	40
Ampelopsis	30	Funkia	36	Plums	44
Amygdalus	14	Gaillardia	36	Populus	11
Amdromeda	28	Gooseberries	44	Primula	40
Anenome	35	Grapes	45	Prunus	18
Anthemis	35	Gymnocladus	10	Pseudotsuga	26
Apples	42	Gypsophila	36	Ptelea	12
Aquilegia	35	Halesia	16	Pyrethrum	40
Aralia	8	Hamamelis	16	Pyrus	12
Aristolochia	30	Hardy Roses	22	Pyrus Sorbus	12
Armeria	35	Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses	23	Quercus	12
Asparagus	45	Helenium	36	Quince	44
Aster	35	Helianthus	37	Ranunculus	40
Astilbe	35	Hemerocallis	37	Raspberries	45
Azaleas	14, 28	Heuchera	37	Retinospora	26
Baby Rambler	24	Hibiscus	16, 37	Rhododendrons	29
Baptisia	35	Hollyhocks	37	Rhodotypus	18
Blackberries	44	Hybrid Perpetual Roses	22	Rhubarb	45
Bellis	35	Hybrid Sweet Briar	24	Rhus	18
Berberis Barberry	33	Hydrangea	17	Ribes	18
Betula	8	Hypericum	17	Rosa Rugosa	24
Bocconia	35	Iberis	37	Rudbeckia	40
Buxus	28	Ilex	28	Salisburia	13
Calycanthus	15	Iris	37	Salix	13
Campanula	35	Itea	17	Sambucus	18
Cannas	24	Japanese Maples	6	Sassafras	13
Carpinus	9	Juniperus	25	Sedum	40
Carya	9	Juglans	10	Sophora	13
Castanea	9	Kalmia	28	Spiraea	18, 40
Catalpa	9	Kerria	17	Stephanandra	18
Celastrus	30	Koeleruteria	10	Stokesia	40
Celtis	9	Larix	10	Strawberries	46
Cerasus	9	Lillium	38	Symphoricarpus	18
Cercis	9	Linum	38	Syringa	18
Cercidiphyllum	10	Liquidamber	10	Tamarix	20
Cherries	42	Liriodendron	10	Taxus	27
Chionanthus	15	Lobelia	38	Tecoma	31
Chrysanthemum	36	Lonicera	17, 31	Tilia	13
Cladrastis	10	Lupinus	38	Tradescantia	40
Clematis	30	Lychnis	38	Tritoma	40
Clethra	15	Lycium	31	Tsuga	27
Coreopsis	36	Lythrum	38	Ulmus	13
Cornus	10, 15	Magnolia	10	Veronica	40
Crataegus	15	Mahonia	29	Viburnum	20
Currants	44	Monarda	38	Vinca	40
Cydonia	15	Morus	11	Wichuriana (Memorial)	24
Cytisus	10	Moss Rose	23	Wichuriana (Hybrids)	24
Daphne	15, 28	Myrica	17	Wistaria	31
Delphinium	36	Native and Wild Roses	24	Xanthoceras	20
Desmodium	15	Papaver	38	Xanthorrhiza	20
Deutzia	15	Paulownia	11		
Dianthus	36				

FORMULAS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Coppersulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. The liquid is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. Use for rots, molds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 25 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. Use for fungous diseases.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects, for insects which suck, as plant-lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be destroyed with this emulsion.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenite to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. Use for insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Use for insects which chew. Can also be used dry by dusting on plants.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. Use for insects which chew.

LIME SULPHUR AND SALT.

Stone lime, 15 to 30 pounds; flowers of sulphur, 15 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Slake the lime in a small quantity of hot water, gradually adding and thoroughly stirring in the sulphur. Dilute the mixture with 12 gallons of water and boil in an iron kettle or cook by steam in a covered tank or barrel for one and one-half hours. Then add salt, continuing the boiling for one-half hour more. Fill vessel up with water to the required fifty gallons. Strain, wash through a fine-mesh strainer and apply hot. In using an iron kettle, keep the mixture vigorously boiling and thoroughly stirred to prevent caking and burning of materials. Wash cooked by steam is more easily prepared and better made. Apply wash just as the buds begin to swell in the spring. Cover all parts of the tree with a heavy coat of the wash. The wash seems best adapted to orchardists who have not yet learned to use petroleum with safety or are afraid that their trees are beginning to show injury from the oil or will not stand many more applications of it. It is especially recommended for the treatment of peach trees. It is believed that the substitution of one and one-fourth pounds of blue vitriol dissolved in hot water for the salt results in a quicker-acting wash. This formula is known as the Oregon Wash. Use for scale and fungous diseases.

Any of the Agricultural Experiment Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

